The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,639—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL

Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout Lifts.

(Under Royal Patronage.)

Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

Moderate Tariff.

QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4000	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5128	C. Gold	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4151	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. Gordon	1st July.
CLYDE	4000	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Whisker	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7951	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4000	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7932	J. L. Pardit	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4151	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,514	1st Aug., 1899.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Andrevich	4,400	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bolina	4,350	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Samoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 6, 1899.

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT 14TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries an experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 31st May 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Fiaudin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,223	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	4,257	Le Quesnellier	26th Sep. 1899
INDUS	6,337	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,220	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nagano, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th June, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomerah and Basreh, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarff.	10th June

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viz JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

GENERAL AVERAGE OF S.S. "RADLEY."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the s. s. "RADLEY," ARRIVED here on 1st February 1899, from LONDON, etc., via KARACHI, are hereby notified that the General Average Statement has been made out and that the returns due to them will be paid to their Agents, in London, by Messrs. GALBRAITH PEMBROKE and Co., on production of General Average Deposit Receipts issued by us.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
P. THESIGER,
Per pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY?

IF SO RIDE

HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turquin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.

REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Skirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
[No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TREACHER & CO., LD., GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY BACON.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[O]., (ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

TONIC, FORTIFYING, DIGESTIVE.

A STRENGTHENING tonic, digestive, and fortifying wine, of delicious flavour; more efficacious in anæmia than preparations of iron and quinine.

An excellent preservative in epidemic seasons, and the best adjunct in the treatment of phthisis.

Is prescribed in cases of fatigue of the stomach, chlorosis, anæmia, and in convalescence, and strongly recommended to the aged, young women, and children.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle. Per doz. Rs. 23-12.
SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 1 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfe in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Colestina', Phœnix, Intona, Arisons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SOURABAYA.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK OF LONDON AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

MEN BEWARE
Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send address envelop which must be plainly written to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ. Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, the relief preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
☞ Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. Ex-Sig-nallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. E WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at No. 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Current Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the Letter Credits granted through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

IN CONNECTION WITH
THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIS HOME WILL BE CLOSED ON 15th June for the MONSOON.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1899-99, in respect of Land held by them, immediately on the receipt of Notice of Demand. Such Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—All payments will be made 10-30 a.m. on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 p.m. on SATURDAY.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the convenience of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below.—

DOWN TRAIN. On SATURDAYS.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. On MONDAYS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus		Lonauli	D 7 15
Bombay	D 15 25	Khandalla	A 7 24
Neral	A 16 39	Do.	D 8 30
Do.	D 16 41	Neral	A 8 52
Khandalla	A 18 16	Do.	D 8 55
Do.	D 18 21	Victoria Terminus	
Lonauli	A 18 31	Bombay	A 10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B." care of this Paper.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, under-taken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engrav-ings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture, and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bron-chitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the Blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symp-toms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resi-dence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, purchasers should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (the white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commis-sioners, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Clients. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per annum 24
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-0m., 0-58s. Low water, 5-44m., 6-46s.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 26th ultimo, due to arrive 5 a.m.

Hindustani adaptation of Shakespeare's Winter Tale, Alfred Theatrical Co., Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 0-39m., 1-30s. Low water, 6-18m., 7-34s.

GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worlee, at 5 p.m.

LADIES' CONCERT.—The B. V. A. Club concert announced for this evening has been postponed till after the break of the monsoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day late fee correspondence for the English Mail will not be received at the Apollo Bundar Post Office.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons have now ready a handsome well-finished photograph of the Hindu celebration of her Majesty's birthday held at the Queen's statue on the 24th ultimo. It was taken late in the afternoon without previous preparation, and consequently at considerable disadvantage, but it is excellent all the same, and a copy of this photograph will be sent to her Majesty.

THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. F. M. Burne, second officer on board the steam-ship Tientsin, now lying in the Victoria Dock, reported to the police, on Thursday afternoon, that, during his absence at lunch, some person entered his cabin and removed from a Chinese cabinet property of the value of Rs. 53. There were about four hundred labourers on board at the time. Complainant's cabin was open, and anyone could have entered it without being noticed.

THEFT OF BEDDING.—Nana Rama, a Parsee watchmaker, having in place of business at Grant Road. On the 19th complainant took off his bundee, containing the above property, and placed it on the frame of the bed curtain in an inner apartment of the shop. He then sat at his table to work. While complainant was thus engaged the two accused made their way into the room through a door at the back of the pre-mises and carried off the bundee together with its contents. When the complainant went to put up the bundee he found it missing. He reported the theft to the police. The latter on an inquiry arrested Nana Rama in the Fort on the 1st instant with the gold watch in his possession. He made a statement which led to the arrest of the second accused, Kalia. On the latter's place being searched, the remaining property was recovered. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. A record of three previous convictions was produced against Kalia. The Magis-trate sentenced Nana to twelve months' rigorous im-prisonment, and Kalia, who was an old offender, to eighteen months' hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 11.
(FEAST OF ST. BARNABAS.)
Apostle and Martyr.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Cellotti; Hymns —Introit 2, 412 and 509.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 17, 254 and 437. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Hoyte in B flat. Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 412, 220 and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Introit 432. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 412, 220 and 324. Nunc Dimittis.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymn 432. Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 412, 445 and 437.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

8 a.m.—United Service—Psalm 23, tune 132; Hymns 1, 189 and 198.
6 p.m.—Psalm 124, 2nd version. Hymns 133 1st tune, 128, (4 2nd tune) and 283 1st tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wardby Road, Esplanade).

6 p.m.—Evening Service.
8 a.m.—2nd Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 412, 2, 9 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 220, 266 and 437.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. Robert's.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. Or. Ivars.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Catechizing and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras Use.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 326 and 163.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 439, 412, 269, 431 and 20.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. 18TH BATT. R. A., COLABA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, AT 5-30 P.M., ON THE COOPERAGE.

Gymkhana Team.
Goal.
MacLachlan.

R.	L.
F. G. Hunter	O. C. B. Wimbush.
J. Moore	J. Sheepshanks.
C. Ross	R. Reid.
H. E. Hart	W. H. Cole.
A. F Williamson	O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Honorary Secretary, Bom. Gym. Association Football.
W. Reid	

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 8th June :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Kimari	H H Boyce, Esq, Watsons Hotel.
Manmar G I P	C McDawll, Watsons Hotel.
Margao W I P	Lamartine Prayores Da Costa, Hotel Metropole.
Paris	Backeroney.
Sealdah	Mr Hurtion, Bombay Market.
Nagpur	D B Erand, Esq., Engineer.
Ajmere	Jawaher Sarang Ghat Sarfuss Potivo Company.
Calcutta	Jivraj Soonderjee.

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit being in the chair. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors now beg to submit their report, together with the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st March last. The premia for the year, after deducting re-insurances and dis-counts on fire-extinguishing appliances, amount to Rs. 63,188-13-7, an increase of Rs. 10,266-0-11, as com-pared with the previous year. The claims paid during the year amount to Rs. 42,232-1-5, as com-pared with Rs. 18,272-9-9 for same period ending 31st March 1898. In this amount there is, how-ever, included a sum of about Rs. 25,000, notice of which was given in last year's report, and for which provision was made by carrying forward Rs. 41,305-7-4. The revenue account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 47,702-10-6, from which provision must be made to meet estimated outstanding losses up to 31st March, amounting to Rs. 1,800. In accordance with the wishes of the shareholders, expressed at the last ordinary annual general meeting, the necessary special resolutions to enable the Company to combine marine business with that of the fire insur-ance were drawn up and passed and confirmed at extraordinary general meetings held on the 11th October 1898 and 2nd November 1898, respectively. The order of the High Court confirming the same was obtained on the 9th of February, and the certificate of the registration on the 27th idem. Business was then commenced, and is of progressing satisfactorily. Agencies of the company are being established in London as well as in the principal Euro-pean and Asiatic ports. The advisability of recom-mending the payment of a dividend has had the care-ful consideration of the board, but looking to the nature of the business which necessitates the form-ation of a solid reserve fund, as well as to the fact that any dividend it is now possible to pay would be insignificant in amount, the board have come to the conclusion that the wisest and best course in the interests of the company is to transfer the sum of Rs. 40,000 to reserve fund account; write off Rs. 3,000 to preliminary expenses account, and carry forward the balance then remaining of Rs. 4,702-10-6 to next year's account. As it has been found inconvenient to close the annual accounts of the company on the 31st March, it is intended to alter the date of doing so to 31st December. The accounts will therefore be in the hands of the shareholders three months earlier than usual, when it is hoped that the payment of a dividend will be feasible. As a considerable portion of the company's marine business will consist of re-insuring and exchanging risks with other companies, it has been found convenient and advantageous to amend the Memorandum of Association in such a way as to empower the directors now possessed by other Marine companies carrying on active business in London and elsewhere. The necessary special resolution to give effect to the above alterations has been prepared and will be submitted to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, notice of which accompanied the report. Other special resolutions, empowering the secretaries to sign marine policies of insurance, and fixing the fee of a director at Rs. 30 for each meeting attended by him, will also be submitted. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Vi-thaldas Damodher Thakersey Mooljee, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said:—The accounts present no feature of spe-cial interest beyond the fact that we have earned a sum of Rs. 47,702 in excess of our capital. After paying all claims presented up to 31st March, the date when our accounts are closed. There were, how-ever, some small claims pending settlement estimat-ed at Rs. 1,800 which will be provided for out of earnings. Nearly the whole of this sum of Rs. 47,702 has been earned by the Fire Insurance Branch of our business, the Marine Branch having been only re-cently started. Since 31st March the Marine business has made rapid strides, A Branch Office of the Company has been opened in London under the management of Mr. H. G. Blake Thornton, a gentleman of great ex-perience in Marine Insurance matters who was highly recommended to your directors. The arrangements he has made for securing business appear to be highly satisfactory, and we expect to derive a considerable income from this connection. Our Eastern agencies that have been entrusted with the sole management of Messrs. Leask & Co. have worked well, and although notice has recently been received of a small fire loss at Shanghai the general result is satisfactory. We look to a consi-derable increase in income from the Marine Branch in the East during the coming year. This business be-ing also placed in the hands of Messrs. Tata and Com-pany, a young Company such as ours is obliged to restrict its risks on any one property to a small sum, and can only expect to increase its revenue by spread-ing its business over a large area. This has been the policy of the Board and with the earnings of our London European and Eastern agencies we expect to show very much better results during the current year. The addition to the list of Marine business to that of fire originally carried on, will, we think, more than double our earning and profits. The question of paying a dividend received the earnest consideration of the Board, but bearing in mind the extreme desirability of forming a reserve fund that was considered to be for the ultimate benefit of the Company to forego any distribution of profit for the present. The rules regarding the appointment of Agents in Bombay have been a source of constant fric-tion and trouble. The Fire Offices Committee in London finally framed rules which were adopted in November last by the Local Association of the Insur-ance Companies in Bombay, and we trust that the presen arrangement will be allowed a fair trial, as nothing is more disconcerting than constant changes of one's local agents. Our appointment of Messrs M S Jamset-jee and Company as Local Branch Managers and of Messrs. Chinoy Sons and Company as Local Agents have been allowed to stand, but I much regret to say that the appointment of our friends, Messrs. Currim-bhoy Ebrahim and Co. as Local Agents, was suppres-ed. This firm were large contributors of business and did much to support the Company, and it was with deep regret that their appointment as Local Agents had to be closed. The recent changes in the whole impression the position of Fire Insurance business in Western India, and we look forward to better times generally in this department of our business. You will observe that certain addi-tions and changes in the Memorandum, and Articles of Association of the Company have been found necessary and expedient, but as these will be explained at the extraordinary general meeting that follows on this meeting, I will not allude farther to them just now. I cannot conclude my address without saying a few words in praise of the able manner in which the Secre-taries and Agents have managed the affairs of the Company during the past year. An immense amount of work devolves on them in establishing and superintend-ing the appointment of both Fire and Marine Branches and Agencies in Europe and the East, besides the busi-ness derived from purely Indian sources. They have worked hard and successfully at expense to themselves at the cost of the establishment they have to maintain in order to effectively manage and rapidly increasing business exceeds the office allowance made them by the Company. They however, are prepared to incur this expense until such time as they can show better results to the share-holders. We anticipate that this time is not far distant when the Board will have to provide for the additional cost of maintaining an efficient staff. In con-clusion we think the arrangements just concluded for extending our connections will ere long place the business of your company on a broad, sound, and profitable basis and will enable it to take its place in line with the older and successful institutions of kindred character. It is our ambition that this company be-sides returning a handsome profit to its proprietory should become a credit to the resources and busines capacity of Bombay.

The report was adopted. It was also resolved that out of the balance due at the credit of the revenue account, viz., Rs. 47,702, a sum of Rs. 40,000 be transferred to the reserve fund account, Rs. 3,000 be written off in reduction to preli-minary expenses, the remaining balance, viz., Rs. 4,702, be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Vithaldas Damodher Tha-kersey Mooljee were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Nasserwanji S. Jamsetji were appointed auditors on a remuneretion of Rs. 125 each per annum. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, Directors, Secretaries and Agents for the satisfactory management of the Com-pany's affairs. The meeting then dispersed.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held at which some alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association were proposed and carried. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE NEW "CHARTERED" DIRECTOR.

MR. CECIL RHODES has a new *confrere* on the board of the Chartered Company of British South Africa. This is Mr. Philip Lyttelton Gell, of Lan-gley House, near Oxford. Mr. Gell's election is due to his old friendship with Earl Grey, who finds the duties connected with his high office in St. Swithin's Lane somewhat onerous, and is anxious to delegate some portion thereof to one in whom he has implicit confidence. Born nearly fifty years ago, Mr. Gell is a grandson of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. His wife is the daughter of Lord Middleton, and a sister of Sir John Broderick. She has written books; perhaps her best known work is "A Cloud of Witnesses," which enjoys an ever in-creasing popularity. Mr. Gell is an honorary fellow of King's College, London, and a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; he took a first-class in history, and Arnold Prize Essay on Turkish races in Europe.

For upwards of fourteen years, in fact, until a couple of years ago, he was the chairman of the Universities Settlement at Toynbee Hall, in Com-mercial Street, Whitechapel, where he did much sterling work. A biography of the late John Richard Green, the historian, is from his pen. He has also written sociological works. It is doubtless owing to this fact that he owes his nomination to the board, as he may in all probability be expected to devote his attention more to the social questions arising in the affairs of the Chartered Company than o purely financial matters.

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THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

CONVICTION OF THE DEFENDANTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the Agents of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company again appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge preferred against them by Dr. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, of negligently using the furnace of their mill on the 15th, 27th and 28th April last, so that the smoke caused a nuisance under section 391, clause (1) of the Municipal Act. The mill in question is situated at Girgaum. Mr. Leslie Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared to prosecute. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Mooljí and Raghowji, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Davar said that the prosecution closed their case on the last occasion, and he (Mr. Davur) did not propose to call evidences for the defence for the reasons, he would state later on. He therefore asked Mr. Crawford to address the Court on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Crawford, in addressing the Court, said that the evidence given by Mr. Leask and Mr. Hewett, stood uncontradicted and altogether irrefutable. Mr. Leask's evidence showed that on the three particular days there was very dense smoke issuing from the chimney of the mill. In an hours' observation there was fifty minutes dense smoke. It was true that every chimney however well constructed, must emit dense, black smoke on certain occa-sions, but the line of emitting black smoke must be very limited. It was right to point out that in Eng-land and Scotland they dealt with this matter very strictly. There the smoke was limited to two or three minutes. The conditions laid down were in no way different from those obtaining in Glasgow. It was for one respect, and it was this that in this country they burnt country coal, which was more smoky than the coal used in England and Scotland. The evidence of Mr. Hewett and Mr. Leask would show that the Meldrum Forced Draught was properly used in the mill, there would be no dense smoke. Mr. Leask had informed Mr. Crawford that since the proceedings had been taken against the mill, there had been a most marked improvement. It was not necessary to call evidence to show as to what was going on inside the mill on those three occasions, be-cause the mill was capable to consume its smoke. If the mill was not constructed to consume its smoke the Municipality would have prosecuted the defendants under another section. Their boilers were fairly constructed and filled out with recent appliances, and if they were not properly worked, it must be due to the negligence of the defendants. The evidence adduced by him was of the same nature as was given in the case before a court of law in England and Scotland. In conclusion he asked the Court to convict the accused, as they had neglected to use the appliances in the mill.

Mr. Davur asked the Court not to convict the defendants on inferences, but to come to the conclu-sion on the evidence only. The question before the Court was whether the defendants were guilty of the offence alleged to have been committed by them on three particular days mentioned in the summons. If Mr. Leask, while taking observations, had taken the trouble to walk into the mill to see whether the would find smoke more dense and more black issuing from its chimney. The Municipality very frequently committed offences, but they were not prosecuted, and when others did it, they dragged them to the bar of law. The evidence given by Mr. Hewett was entirely irrelevant to the present in-quiry. Mr. De Souza in his evidence, gave a most exaggerated account. He (Mr. De Souza) applied very abusive epithets to one of the most important questions. But people very often made up for want of intelligence by abuse. Mr. De Souza allowed his personal feelings to run away with good deal of reason. Mr. Davur then described the scene as he past Mr. De Souza's mansion and marked one very important thing. De Souza complained of his wife's dresses being ruined and he had to run away from the chimney, but it was strange to say, the wall of the mansion had not been in any way affected by the dense volumes of smoke. If Mr. De Souza's story was true, the wall must be black and sooty. But on the contrary it was white, though it did not appear to hear evidence of recent white-washing. Coming to the evidence of Misquito, Mr. Davur observed that his place of residence was protected by the church wall on the mill side and by the wall of Mr. De Souza's palace on the other. This house was situated in such a way that fresh air could hardly find its way into it, much less the smoke. Mr. Davur in conclusion assured the Court that the mill agents were doing their best to mitigate the nuisance. Mr. Khatoo Makanji, one of the agents of the mill, resided in the neighbourhood of the mill, and as a matter of fact was in close proximity to the mill, so that he could not be expected to allow the mill to cause any nuisance to his own house. The chimney was absolutely faultless, and the nuisance complained of was probably due to the negligence of some one in the mill, not the agents of the mill. The defendants had already taken all the precautions by introducing latest appliances in the mill. Mr. Crawford in his address had stated that the mill had already been turned into a model mill, and as far as the Municipality must be satisfied with the precautions taken by the agents. The Municipa-lity had secured the object. Mr. Davur under the circumstances asked the Court not to convict his clients.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said: This case has been conducted more carefully and efficient-ly than the last. On the last occasion there was only one witness for the prosecution, and I made the objection that it does fairly represent the normal condition of the mill. On this occasion observations have been taken on six or seven days for an hour or more on each occasion, and it has been found that on every occasion for more than half the time dense and black smoke has been seen to issue from the chim-ney. The summons gives three particular dates upon which observations were taken, but there are also evidence, in as much as they form part of a series of similar occurrences at this mill, and they serve to show whether the facts observed were accidental or whether they were the normal state of the chimney. It is said I am glad to hear it, that since this prosecution there is a marked improvement in the smokiness of the chimney. If that is so, there is no reason why precautions which are now taken should not have been taken before. It is evident the chimney can be kept from smoking, for when the Municipal officers asked that the forced draught might be put on, there was an immediate and marked improvement in the smoke. It is clear therefore that a proper use of the forced draught would tend to abate this nuisance. The use of the forced draught is to consume the coal perfectly and to clear and cleanse the flames the quicker is the coal consumed; and I can quite understand that in the present condition of the mill industry it is necessary to work as cheaply as possible. Therefore there is a tendency to use common coal and not too much of it. Yet if by so doing a nuisance is caused to the inhabitants of the locality it is necessary to put a stop to it. I am satis-fied that the managers of this mill have not used the means they have at their disposal for the preven-tion of smoke. They have been negligent, and for their negligences they must be fined Rs. 100, which is the maximum penalty under the Act.

SURAT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A LARGE gathering at Surat took place in the premises of the Morbi Theatre on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the celebration of the fourth annual gathering of "The Surat Mutual Improvement Society," under the Presidency of Nawabzada Nassrulla Khan, bar.-at-law. The business of the gathering began with a short interesting address by Mr. C. M. Gandhi, B.A., LL. B., the first item on the programme was the secretary's report, which stated that the aims of the Society were to promote brotherly union among the members and also to pro-mote the cause of education, mental and moral. The Society is cosmopolitan in its views and not sectar-rian. The members number over sixty. Thereis a small library in connection with the Society, con-taining more than 350 books, English as well as Gujarati. The attention of the audience was also directed by the Secretary to the sympathetic support and prompt help and advice given to the Society by Shaikh Bahadur Baxumia, who has furnished the Society with a commodious and a convenient room in his own premises, containing tables and about 50 chairs.

Mr. T. B. Kapadia delivered an English lecture on "The necessity of diverting the minds of the natives to pursuits other than literary." A Hindustani lecture on "Habit is Second Nature," by Mr. Shaikh Ahmed, S. B., was also given. Lastly, Mr. D. P. Madon delivered a very instructive lecture in Gujarati on "Sandow's System," the skilful performance of which on the stage was welcomed by those present. On the whole, the programme was amusing and creditably gone through by the members of the Society.

The president in his address congratulated the Society upon the progress it had made and also for the able way in which the programme was gone through. He expressed a hope that the Society might prosper by attaining a firmer foundation, and may hold many more such annual gatherings in future. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the gathering.

"CONSCRIPTION WILL COME."

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Aberdeen Journal" had a short interview with Colonel Macdonald the other day on the subject of conscription; and in answer to the query, Do you think this country is ripe for it? the Colonel replied: "My own opinion is it will come, but it will only come by a gradual process. The country must wake up to the fact that the army can-not compete with the labour market, and as they cannot compete with it the labour must go in for a liberal conscription, from which neither rich nor poor should be exempted. I am not speaking autho-ritatively, you will understand, as from the War Office. But that is certainly my own opinion. In other words, you would have a system such as prevails in Germany —scarcely in the same style, but I believe conscription will come, and it will be good for the army and good for the country when it does come.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the pre-vious 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·413	S	3	114°0	81°0	29	...	0·00	−0·17
Sirsa	29·500	NE	8	113·3	89·1	27	...	0·00	...
Delhi	29·483	W	3	110·7	91·2	22	...	0·00	−0·30
Agra	29·503	SW	4	110·7	91·7	22	...	0·00	−0·29
Cawnpore	29·484	WSW	3	112·9	91·0	32	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·501	WNW	7	112·6	89·2	38	...	0·00	−0·49
Jhansi	29·547	W	5	111·4	92·7	30	...	0·00	−0·12
Jacobabad	29·451	E	5	119·3	82·0	53	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·520	WSW	15	97·1	80·7	68	...	0·00	0·01
Jeypore	29·574	WSW	5	111·3	80·7	38	...	0·00	−0·21
Ajmere	29·602	W	13	109·9	81·0	4	...	0·00	−0·10
Deesa	29·625	WSW	10	101·1	81·5	54	...	0·00	−0·08
Ahmedabad	29·675	SSW	5	105·3	83·6	51	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·641	WSW	20	101·3	79·1	71	...	0·00	−0·26
Nowsari	29·638	S	10	101·1	81·5	65	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·673	SW	12	102·9	79·5	71	...	0·00	−0·16
Ghatkoli	29·679	S	12	103·6	81·3	65	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·676	S	10	102·2	82·4	66	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·653	WSW	18	104·0	83·0	39	...	0·00	−0·37
Indore	29·670	S	8	102·1	79·6	58	...	0·00	−1·15
Sangor	29·731	SW	10	102·2	80·2	66	0·12	0·12	−0·27
Jubulpore	29·741	WSW	7	109·0	82·4	56	0·07	0·07	−0·65
Hoshangabad	29·743	SW	5	109·6	75·2	90	0·12	0·12	−1·14
Khandwa	29·770	SE	11	106·2	78·6	74	0·11	0·11	−0·93
Raipur	29·691	W	3	109·0	77·6	66	0·08	0·08	−0·95
Nagpur	29·715	WSW	13	106·2	81·6	74	0·04	0·04	−0·76
Amraoti	29·763	SSW	9	103·3	74·3	78	0·03	0·13	−1·10
Akola	29·731	SE	8	107·0	77·3	72	0·21	0·21	−0·73
Surat	29·938	SW	8	99·7	82·1	69	...	0·00	−0·93
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·779	SSE	7	92·0	81·7	71	...	0·00	...
Poona	29·738	SSW	11	97·5	73·8	68	0·07	0·70	−3·76
Ahmednagar	29·750	Calm	3	96·9	73·4	78	0·01	2·10	−0·67
Aurangabad	29·721	ESE	7	101·0	71·2	74	0·17	0·46	...
Sholapur	29·704	W	7	101·3	74·0	61	0·46	0·72	+2·7
Ratnagiri	29·740	ESE	1	90·4	78·4	86	0·11	0·85	−7·85
Belgaum	29·737	WSW	17	84·3	68·8	72	0·02	2·40	+0·22
Goa	29·774	SSE	7	88·6	74·2	87	1·97	3·97	...
Karwar	29·765	Calm	5	89·2	76·0	89	1·39	6·78

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private Secretary, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at BOMBAY by 2 p.m., on 10th June, 1899, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th June, 1899.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THERE has been a very fair demand from exporters for cotton, but the operations of the local Mills have been scanty. Prices for immediate delivery show no quotable change, while forward rates, on the other hand, are moving up. Wheat and Seeds have been quiet but steady; in the former there has been a tendency to dulness, and an inclination in prices towards buyers. Exchange has been very steady, little or no fluctuation having taken place in rates which close this evening on a par with those of last Friday both for Bank and private paper. Money is a steady market, with rates unchanged. Government Paper has been rather weak in tone, and quotations have dropped, being, as compared with last Friday's final prices, 3-16 per cent lower for 3 1-2 per cents, and 1 per cer cent for Threes. Freights have been a strong market. In Imports there has been a little enquiry.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.		Rs. 71,612
" " " Branches...Dec.	"	27,61,705
Other " ...Inc.	"	14,42,548
Government Securities ...	"	103 325
Other authorised " ...	"	Unchanged.
Loans ...	Inc. "	790,319
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...Dec.	"	12,29,079
Balances with other Banks ...Inc.	"	11,956
Cash ...	Dec. "	9,19,246

There was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of some 9 lakhs, at 103 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the week preceding of about 14 lakhs, at 112 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a trifling addition of 3-4 lakh, but at the Branches there were withdrawals amounting to 27 1-2 lakhs. In Private Deposits there was an increase of 14 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 1 lakh more; and Loans, 7 1-2 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 12 1-4 lakhs less.

Meanwhile, the market is steady. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 5 per cent, and that in the open market at 4 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 3rd June, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds ...	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	50,48,642
Do. do. at Branches ...	29,23,091
Other Deposits ...	3,18,22,670
Post Bills ...	9,071
Credits undrawn ...	17,21,889
Rs...	5,91,25,357

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities ...	1,05,00,720
Other authorised Securities ...	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities ...	72,43,042
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,20,41,473
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	70,23,454
Dead Stock ...	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery ...	28,733
Bullion ...	...
Balances with other Banks ...	2,09,483
Cash ...	1,03,65,196
Rs....	5,91,25,357

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling on Saturday last at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d., for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day with but little business passing. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce; but a fair amount of Bank Demand was reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. There was a steady feeling in the market on Tuesday with 1s. 3 15-16d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level prices remained all day, very little business having passed. Quiet but steady in tone on Wednesday, rates were given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little business reported. Yesterday rates were steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank paper was small, a little Bank Wire and Demand being reported done at 1s. 3 31-32d. The market continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate amount of business reported both ways, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs ...	100 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail day the market was steady in tone at 101 5-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 101 3-8 for Account; 3 per Cents were unchanged at 95s. The market was quiet on Monday with quotations 1-16 per cent. lower at 101 1-4 for Money and 101 5-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; for Threes 93 3-4 was named. Weak in tone on Tuesday rates were given at 101 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 3-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for 3 per cents. The following day there was a quite feeling in the market with 101 1-8 quoted for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 3-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes. Yesterday, the market was again quite in tone at 101 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 1-8 for Account, and 94 for Threes. Rates have to-day been steady at 101 both for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been a slight movement in prices during the past week, as much in favour of buyers as sellers. We have to report a decline of Rs. 50, in Mahalaxmee; of Rs. 35, in Alliance; of Rs. 15, in Oriental; of Rs. 10, in James Greaves; of Rs. 5 each, in Empress and Mazagaon; and an advance of Rs. 10 in China. In Presses Manmar, are Rs. 12 1-2 higher. Mofussil, Rs. 10; Breuls' Cawnpore, and Broach City, Rs. 5 each; New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2 1-2 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bengal have advanced, Rs. 20; Bank of Madras Rs. 10; and Commercial Bank, Rs. 4.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a fair business doing in Grey Goods. Buyers have generally operated according to their immediate wants, which are moderate. Bazaar dealers continue to sell. Stocks are reported to be the same. In Bleached Goods well-known makes of low and medium Shirtings, mulls, and nainsookhs are in good demand. Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed goods are unchanged in price. Locally-made goods are the same as previously reported, prices being generally stationary. The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,000 bales, and of Local about 1,100 packages.

YARNS.—The business reported on account of China buyers has been moderate. The market is quiet but steady; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist ...	No. 8	Mule, As.	3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
" ...	20	"	3	" 3 5-8 "
" ...	10s	"	3 3-8	" 4 3-8 "
" ...	12s	"	3 3-4	" 4 1-8 "
" ...	16s	"	3 3-4	" 4 3-8 "
" ...	20s	"	4 1-8	" 5 "
" ...	24s	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
" ...	30s	"	6	" 6 1-2 "
" ...	40s	"	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is 6 ans. per cwt. lower; Brazers' Copper is 4 ans. per cwt. higher; Swedish Bar Iron Rs. 2-8 per candy cheaper.

COALS.—This market has been quite dull, and no business of any importance has passed. For forward shipment importers are asking Rs. 15 1-4 per ton for Cardiff, Rs. 17 for Davison's W. Hartley, and Rs. 15 1-4to 14 for Bengal. We quote alongside:—

	Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley ...	Nil
West Do. ...	17
...astralian ...	Nil
Powell's ...	13 1-4
Cardiff ...	13 1-4
Japan ...	Nil
Singareni ...	Nil
B shapur Bengal ...	15
Mair's Navigation ...	14
Jardine's ...	14
Sou pore ...	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The general feeling in the market for this staple has been a steady one. Exporters have purchased a very fair amount, while the local mills have rather fallen behind them as far as quantity goes. Forward quotations are higher than last week to the extent of some Rs 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 1-2 per candy, closing this evening at Rs. 166 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery, and Rs. 133 1-2 for "Fully-Good" Bengal, for January.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy, Rs.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine ...	128 -2 151.	
Do. Fully Good ...	122-2 23-3d.	
Do. Good ...	116-2 3-8d.	
Bolatee, Fine ...	93-2 7 8d.	
Do. Fully Good ...	1.6-2 25 32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good ...	127-2 25-32.	
Jaoaree, Fully Good ...	122-2 23-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine ...	139-3d.	
Do. Fully Good ...	130 -2 27-3 d.	
Do. Good ...	121-2 25-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good ...	111-3 3-8 d.	
Westerne ...	127-2 25-32d.	
Broach, Fully Good ...	137-2 9 32d.	
Do. Good ...	"	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898 99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish ...	380,000	324,500
Barsee and Nuggur ...	102,000	85,000
Berar ...	002 300	403,500
Hingunghat ...	11,500	9,500
Dholleras ...	231,300	240,500
Broach ...	117,000	130,500
Beegals ...	242 500	201,500
Persian and Sind ...	0.0.0	15,000
Compta and Dharwar ...	44,500	39,000
Westerns ...	3,000	3,500
Total,	1,745,300	1,479,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week ...	34,999	60,097	37,999
From 1st Jan. to 8th June 1899 ...	1,529,899	1,267,812	1,142,907
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	33,110	21,851	17,204
From 1st Jan. to 8th June 1899 ...	410,038	327,730	434,133
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week ...	5,216	...	10,542
From 1st Jan. to 8th June 1899 ...	270,313	243,024	280,397

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week ...	250,841	484,930	44,807
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8 June ...	2,960,063	6,424,932	624,417
Linseed for the week ...	42,996	77,941	15,063
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8 June ...	1,575,719	1,600,954	259,934
Rapeseed for the week ...	57,404	78,701	70,636
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8 June ...	1,198,746	1,117,030	815,872
Gingellyseed for the week ...	4,088	15,102	1,744
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8 June ...	995,772	1,038,078	377,706

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week ...	221,364	405,515	2
Do. from 1st January to 8th June ...	1,633,569	3,770,400	2,813
Linseed for the week ...	70 910	33,457	64,457
Do. from 1st January to 8th June ...	1,415,294	1,324,889	314,870
Rapeseed for the week ...	149,150	29,003	134,948
Do. from 1st January to 8th June ...	1,019,645	992,314	581,399
Gingellyseed for the week...	15 279	15,411	17,016
Do. from 1st January to 8th June...	1,237,801	1,200,718	3,73,855

WHEAT.—There has been a very quiet feeling in this market, and prices show no quotable change, being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	28 per candy.
Do 85 per cent ...	"	27 "
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	"	3-14-0 per cwt.
Red Delhi ...	"	3-13-0 "
Hard Yellow ...	"	27-0-0 per candy.
Red Ahmedabad ...	"	26 "
Hard Red ...	"	25 "

SEEDS.—A small business has passed, in a quiet market. We quote:—

Linseed ...	Rs.	6-3-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gozerat ...	"	6-1-0 " "
Do. Do. Cawnpore ...	"	5-13-0 " "
Do. Red Do. ...	"	5-8-0 " "
Gingelly, White ...	"	37-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed ...	"	34-0-0 " "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols ... 108 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ... 66 13-16
Bar Silver ... 27 3-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,401,000; Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £11,000,000; Decrease £500,000; Other Deposits £37,400,000; Decrease £400,000; Other Securities £33,300,000; Decrease £1200,000; Notes and Gold £19,500,000; Increase 1,£400,000. The Banks Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here, this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal arrived here at daylight to-day from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4-5-6 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
7 The Simla Season—Notes from Connoor—A Parsee Fire-Temple at Lonauli.
8 Presidency Plague Mortality—Daring Dacoities in Bombay Island.
9 Municipal Standing Committee—The Sigaaller's Strike.
10 Arrival of the Overland Mails of the 19th May—Insanitary Bombay.
11 LEADING ARTICLES: The Honours List—The Apocryphal Dangers of the Deccan.
12 LEADING ARTICLES: Sir ...W. Muir's History of the Caliphat:—The Command of the East Indian Squadron—Plague and Plague Theories.
13 LEADING ARTICLE: Agrarian Conditions under British and Native Rule.
14 Arrival of H. E. the Governor—Hyderabad Notes—The Poona Forgery.
15 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Ladies' Work Guild—Military News—Alleged Extensive Frauds on a Marwari Firm—Alleged Assault on a Parsi Doctor.
16 Plague Workers in Bombay—The Queen-Empress' Birthday Honours—The Weather at Sea.
17 Fire at Colaba—The Train-Wrecking at Palghur—Departures for Europe—Sporting News: Adventure of Baron Hunters—How they Hunt at Ootacamund—The City Mortality.
18 MADRAS—BURMA—Indian Crop Prospects.
19 Criminal Tribes in Sind—Customs Circulars—Bombay Command Orders.
20 BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS.
21 Bombay Season Report—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey ...	8	2	38 p.m.	16	28
Teheran ...	9	2	33 p.m.	0	19
Suez ...	9	2	33 p.m.	0	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 9th June, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta ...	...	43	...	1
" Karachi ...	...	30	...	1
" Madras ...	1	13	...	6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiranzo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.
Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.
Cable laid from Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes and to Capetown.
Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.
Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Cable Lourenco Marquer Mozambique right.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,000	31,200	50	34,250
Or per mile of Railway ...	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year ...	51,743	4,03,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks ...	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,907
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,349	32,154	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry do.	24	228	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,912	4,00,018	2,612	5,03,702

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date ... " 13,795

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,73,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	21,59,829	51,78,584	1,10,604	78 50 017
Total for 18 weeks ...	23,02,829	54,08,584	1,17,604	83,29 017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,22,676	3,06,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10 49.	97,167	74,26,200

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 29,
Increase to date ... " 9,07

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—May 31, at Lucknow, the wife of Matt B Cameron, Canning College, of a son.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—May 24, at Raipur, Central Provinces, suddenly, Ellen, widow of the late Mr Isaac Anthony, of Allahabad.
FLYNN—May 20, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, of pleurisy and pneumonia, the Rev D J Flynn, Missionary, S P G, aged 41 years.
ROWE—June 3, at Lahore, Thomas James Rowe, Driver, N-W Railway, aged 51 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

WHEN eighteen years ago, Sir George Birdwood contributed a learned article on incense to the Encyclopædia Britannica, he never dreamed that just before the close of the century it would be adduced as evidence before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York as decisive on the question of the legality of use of incense in the Established Church. The article is the condensed essence of erudition. It traces the use of incense from prehistoric times and amongst all the peoples of the ancient world and down through the centuries to the present day. Europe has obtained its incense and all its aromatics from the East. It is defined as the perfume or fumigation arising from gum resins, barks, woods, dried flower, fruits and seeds when burnt. It is the aroma given off with the smoke of any odoriferous substance when burnt. Frankincense is generally used in Europe, and means the true or genuine incense. In the Bible it is frequently mentioned after the period of the Mosaic legislation. It was evidently a later refinement on the primitive use of animal sacrifices. In Egypt, described by Homer as the Land of Druggists, incense was used by the Pharoah in worshipping the Deity, the Sovereign being represented with the censer in one haud, and the libation of wine in the other. Ra was worshipped at sunrise with resin, at midday with myrrh, and at sunset with a mystic compound of sixteen ingredients, including honey, wine, and raisins. The sweet odour from this magical combination had "a benign physiological effect on those who offered it." The earliest reference to trade in the Indian Ocean is found in an inscription on the rocks where the desert road from the Red Sea joins the Nile near Coptos. It records the expedition of a man of high rank, named Hanuu, who states that he was sent 2,500 B. C. by Pharoah Sanphara in command of a naval expedition to bring back odoriferous gums from the Holy Land of Punt. Punt is now known as Somali Land, the native country of the trees yielding the bulk of the Frankincense of commerce. Nine hundred years later Queen Hasop sent another expedition to the balsam land of Punt. The history of the expedition is to be seen in gorgeous pictures still intact in a ruined temple in Thebes. These were the only known instances of the export of incense trees from the Somali country until Colonel Playfair, Political Agent at Aden, in the early sixties sent to Dr. George Birdwood in Bombay the specimens from which he prepared descriptions for the Linnæan Society. The use of incense is as rife among the Egyptians of the present day as in ancient times, although they have become Mahomedans. Egyptian ladies now, as in the time of the Pharaohs, paint their eyelids with kohl, charred frankincense, brought with phials of water from the well of Zemzen by the returning pilgrims from Mecca. They used frank incense as a depilatory, and covered their hands with paste made fragrant with frankincense to give them an agreeable perfume. The women of Scythia did the same in the time of Herodotus, and so did Judith before her interview with Holofernes. In the cold weather, the charcoal braziers, employed to warm the rooms, burn frankincense, and in the hot weather incense is swung in censers to perfume the air.

Sir George points out that the word "incense" in the authorised version of the Bible represents two different Hebrew words, the one meaning frankincense, the other any burnt offering. Incense was burned on the altar by the priest when trimming the lamps, and in the evening when they were lighted pure frankincense was burnt every Sabbath day, apparently on golden saucers. Perfumes were burnt at the funeral obsequies of distinguished persons. Malachi prophesied that the day would come when even the Gentile nations would burn incense to the Lord, a prophecy which, Sir George Birdwood shrewdly observes, was not likely to have been altogether lost on the early Christians. The marbles of Nineveh show the Kings, who were also the high priests, offering incense, and pouring out wine to the Tree of Life. A thousand talents weight of frankincense was burnt every year at the Feast of Bel on the great altar in the temple of that divinity in Babylon. The Persians and the Farthians burned incense five times a day in the sacred fire. King Darius received a tribute of five hundred talents from the Arabs yearly. The Parsees, says Sir George, still preserve in Western India the pure tradition of the ritual of incense as followed by their race from probably the most ancient times, but they have no monopoly of it in this country. Incense has been employed by the Hindus in the worship of the gods and the burning of the dead from the earliest times of which there is any record. The Buddhists continued the tradition for the thousand years of their ascendency, and they still use it in Nepal, Tibet, Ceylon, Burma, China, and Japan, which received the faith from Buddhist monks. The so-called Indian frankincense tree appears to have been introduced into this country by the Buddhists, who had no superstitious objection to crossing the *Kala pani*—from Africa and Arabia. The incense now most commonly used in India is Benzoin. The consumption of every sort of odoriferous resin, woods, dried leaves, flowers and seeds in India in social and religious observances is enormous. Even the Mahomedans, influenced by Hindu example, make a religious use of incense to an extent unknown to the Mahomedans of other countries. At marriages benzoin and neem seeds are burned to keep off evil spirits, and the bride, for several days before the ceremony, is fed with cakes strongly flavoured with benzoin. The moment death takes place, incense is burnt before the corpse. Incense trees are carried in the Mohurrum processions in commemoration of Hussein and Hassein. A curious suggestion is made as to the probable origin of the Hindu custom of planting the Tulsi or holy basil in the compound of Hindu house, where it is worshipped every morning by the women of every Hindu household. "It is possible," says Sir George, "that its adoration has survived from the times when the Hindus buried their dead in their houses beneath the family hearth. When they came into a hot climate, the fire of the sacrifices and domestic cookery was removed out of the house; but the dead were probably still for a while buried in or near it, and the Tulsi was planted over their graves at once for the salubrious fragrance it diffuses and to represent the burning of incense on the altar of the family *lar*."

Now, let us see how incense came to be used for religious purposes in the Western world, where it survives to the present day, and probably will survive for some centuries to come. The use of fragrant wood is mentioned in Homer in connection with the sacrifice of animals, and also for domestic purposes. The gums and resins of the countries round the Indian Ocean appear to have been first imported to Greece in the seventh or eighth century before the Christian era. In the classic times, frankincense was in general use, but special forms of incense were required for the service of the different gods. Before the introduction of frankincense among the Romans, the laurel and other indigenous plants were used for fumigations. When the more costly and fragrant exotic became available, it was used lavishly in public sacrifices, the pontifex spreading it on the head of the victim, mingling it with the blood, and throwing it into the flames in which the flesh was roasted. Sir George admits that there is no direct evidence of the use of incense in the Christian Church in the first four centuries. St. Paul does not refer to it. It was not used in Jewish synagogues, on which the worship amongst the early Christians was modelled, the ceremonial of the Temple being something apart. Many Christian writers spoke with contempt of the idea that the Creator and Father of the universe required blood, or smoke, or the sweet smell of flowers or incense. The change came about when words like the temple, the altar, the priest, came to be applied in connection with the Church. The great Chosroes, king of Persia, sent the Church of Jerusalem a magnificent censer. Golden censers were used in Pontifical Masses, and later on every priest had to be provided with a censer and incense. The sanitary value of this perfume was recognised in the benediction of the incense in the reign of Charlemagne. "May the Lord bless this incense to the extinction of every noxious smell, and kindle it to the odour of its sweetness." Sir George, however, holds that there are other things to be considered besides these historic notices of incense, from which it would appear that its use was unknown in the Christian Church before the fifth century: the condemnation of the use of incense by some Christian writers may be taken with the denunciation of it by the prophets when it was a part of the ritual of the temple. Tertullian said that more incense and of a more costly kind was lavished in the burial of Christians than in burning incense to the gods. In the first Christian services in the Calacombs, incense was burnt "as a sanitary fumigation at least." This deduction from the argument in analogy is, in Sir George's view, in favour of the ceremonial use of incense by the Christians from the first. There was no ground of offence to Christians in the burning of incense, which was offered with gold and myrrh by the Persian Magi to the Divine Infant. In Revelations, incense is offered with prayers of the saints before the throne of God. It certainly became general throughout Christendom when attention was given to ritual. In the Chuch of England, writes Sir George, "the use of incense was gradually abandoned after the reign of Edward VI. until the ritualistic revival of the present day. Its use, however, has never been abolished by law"—a contention which is supported by the fact that at the coronation of George III. one of the king's grooms appeared "in a scarlet dress, holding a perfume pan, burning perfumes, as at previous coronations." This is the passage that has been relied upon by the Ritualists, appearing by counsel and in person, before the two Archbishops in Lambeth Palace. Sir George Birdwood does not approach the question from an ecclesiastical standpoint. He deals throughout with it as a question interesting students of the symbolism embodied in all religions. He considers that it is among the most highly cultured peoples that the purely symbolical nature of all religious ritual is most clearly understood and maintained. Incense symbolised the burnt-offerings which it superseded; as the spiritual discernment of men developed, it came to symbolise prayer.

THE arrival of the China mail brings detailed news concerning the recent trouble experienced in connection with the Kowloon extension of Hong-Kong. The Chinese have established a reputation for obeying the commands of those who issue them in the firmest tone, and it was only by a large military demonstration that the disturbances at Kowloon have ce

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

CONCESSIONS ENTIRELY INADEQUATE.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlain confirmed the information already published in the press, that the Bloemfontein Conference had been without any result.

The Government, he said, would consider President Kruger's proposals according to which no change would be made in the Franchise for two years, and then only in the case of Uitlanders who had resided eleven years in the Transvaal.

This, Mr. Chamberlain said, was entirely inadequate.

Sir A. Milner, he said, had also informed President Kruger that the British Government would not consent to the arbitration of a foreign Power between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The question of the Dynamite monopoly is reserved for further discussion between the two Governments.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the Anglo-Russian agreement does not in the opinion of the Government cover the question of Railway communication with Peking.

GERMAN RAILWAY CONCESSION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question from Mr. Maclean, regarding the concession made to Germany for the construction of a railway through Mesopotamia to Bagdad, said the Government was fully alive to the necessity of maintaining British interests in the Persian Gulf.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

The debate on the Indian Sugar Duties question will take place in the Commons on the 15th June.

THE VOTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

The House of Lords have concurred in the special vote of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener granted by the Commons.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TROOPS.

Both Houses have passed a vote of thanks to the British and Egyptian forces engaged in the late operations in the Soudan.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Only twelve per cent. of the Japanese Loan of ten millions sterling has been subscribed, and the remainder was underwritten.

The Loan is quoted at 15s. 8d. discount.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

JUNE 9.

The "Daily Graphic" learns that the conclusion has forced itself upon Ministers that if the Transvaal persists in her present attitude England will have no alternative but a forcible solution of the questions at issue.

THREATENED ULTIMATUM.

The "Daily Chronicle" believes that Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Uitlanders' petition will now be presented to the Boer Government, and will convey in unmistakable terms that unless certain concessions are made an ultimatum will follow.

THE EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Dominion Government, in addition to disallowing the Anti-Japanese Act, has also annulled the British Columbian Anti-Chinese Act.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The last returns show 5,759 people under relief in the Central Provinces, and 7,407 in the distressed districts of Rajputana. Elsewhere there is little change in the agricultural position, except that the cry for monsoon rains is getting stronger in the Punjab. In Burma the price of the rice is described as generally below normal.

OCTROI DUTY IN MHOW.

It is notified that the civil and military officers of Government and Railway officials residing in Mhow, whose pay is not less than Rs. 200 monthly, may commune octroi duty, payable on goods for their personal use, by annual payments varying from Rs 6 to 15 monthly, according to rank.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF AJMERE.

On return from leave, next August, Mr. Tucker, of the Political Department, goes as Commissioner of Ajmere, instead of as Resident at Nepal. In Ajmere he succeeds Mr. Thornton, who has been deputed on special duty to Berar, immediately, for a few weeks, prior to his proceeding home on leave. It is not yet settled who officiates as Commissioner of Ajmere in the interval between Mr. Thornton's departure and Mr. Tucker's arrival.

THE GAEKWAR AT SIMLA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is expected shortly in Simla, where he stays at Kennedy House.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALOWANCE.

Important orders regarding eligibility for Exchange compensation of certain officers and appointments about which decision had hitherto been reserved are published in the "Gazette." European and Eurasian engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those colleges was limited to statutory natives or appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian colleges, including officers appointed after passing direct examination of Thomason College, are all declared eligible when not personally debarred as statutory natives.

Non-military upper subordinate establishment of sub-engineers, supervisors, and overseers employed in the Public and Military Works Departments, including pensionable subordinates of the same class in the Railway branch not belonging to any of the classes of Railway employes referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 5th November 1896, will not be granted the allowance if appointed after 31st March 1897, the reason being that they are intended to be persons born and brought up in India. Allowance may, however, be granted as a special concession to those who were appointed prior to the date specified, provided they are personally qualified.

The subordinate accounts establishment of the Public Works and Military Departments and officers promoted therefrom to superior branch of the same establishments are declared not eligible, though as a special concession officers in the Public Works Accounts Department who were promoted to the superior establishment before 1st January 1893 may be treated as eligible if personally qualified.

Examiners of Marine Accounts are not eligible except when selected for the appointment from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine or from eligible grades of any of the Accounts Departments and themselves personally qualified.

Civilian overseers at the Remount Departments are ineligible. Clerical and ministereal appointments in Government offices other than those admitted in the Resolution of 5th November 1896, are declared ineligible, on the ground that European qualifications are not required. Hence also no claim will be recognised on behalf of the few Europeans not being statutory natives in clerical and ministerial employ who are not eligible under the Resolution of the 5th November 1896.

The resolution adds that these orders merely supplement those in the Resolution of 1896, and do not render a person appointed in India eligible for allowance if he be a statutory native.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peters, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, retires with effect from the 24th inst.

Colonel C. F. Hughes, and Lieutenant-Colonels H. B. Abbott and A. H. Mayhew are admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Captain H. A. Merewether is gazetted Major, and Lieutenants J. L. Harrington and F. B. Hill Captains' Indian Staff Corps.

Mr. G. E. Grabham is gazetted Second Lieutenant Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers vice] Betham, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. G. Windham is permitted to retire temporarily with effect from the 17th instant.

GLANDERS IN INDIA.

MALLINE TEST OPERATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Glanders is becoming somewhat seriously prevalent throughout India. Ten cases were brought in to the Belgakchia Hospital, near Calcutta, last year, and their distribution amongst the Municipal and other ponies makes it probable that the outbreak is extensive. At the same time, in Northern India, there is one serious outbreak in the Kashmir Tonga Road, and another at Babugarh. Under these circumstances the success which has attended Lieutenant Smith's operations in stamping out the recent outbreak amongst the Simla tonga ponies deserves notice. The whole of these animals have now been subjected to the Malline test, and with only two exceptions, which have been isolated, have been proved free. The same system is practicable both in the Kashmir Tonga Road and in Calcutta. In the former case, however, it requires the appointment of a Veterinary Officer under the Kashmir Durbar, while in the latter the system required is that which has already been worked with success in Bombay. The outbreak in the Babugarh Remount Depot is being taken in hand by the department concerned, and will no doubt soon be got under.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major Chase, V.C., from the 28th Bombay Pioneers, is appointed Commandant, 7th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Biggwither, from the 7th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, officiating A. A.-G., Rawalpindi, resumes command of the 6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douse, 2nd Derbyshires, goes on half-pay from the 5th August, on completion of four years' regimental command.

Lieutenant Dew, Assistant Political Agent, Chilas, has been granted six weeks' leave from the 15th inst.

Lieutenant C. B. Smith, on Boundary duty, Central India, has been ordered to the Punjab, for employment as probationer in the Political Department, Government of India. Lieutenant J. H. Stewart joins the Punjab Commission for the same purpose when the boundary work upon which he is engaged is finished.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS IN GOOD FORM.

HOME TEAMS WEAK IN BOWLING.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires :—The Australians' victory at Lords was a further proof of their exceptional quality. The Marylebone Club, though fairly represented, was outplayed at all points.

There is much speculation as to the constitution of the All England team which plays in the next test match at Lords, on the 15th.

The present weakness of the Home bowling convinces the visitors that they are clearly equal to any English combination.

THE DEATH OF DR. WALLACE, M.P.

Dr. Wallace's death was consequent on a seizure while he was making a speech during the Kitchener debate in the House of Commons. He unexpectedly sank into a seat and became unconscious. Mr. John Burns seized him and bore him sturdily behind the chair, whence he was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, where he died. There was a regrettable delay in the provision of an ambulance, which culminated in a motion in the House regarding the inadequacy of arrangements. The press universally testifies to deceased's intellect, wit, and genial satire.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 9.

Lieutenant Daldy, 21st Bombay Infantry, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps, Military Works Department.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Lieutenant Brenton, R. E., is transferred from Bombay Command, Military Works, to the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department, under para 1781, Army Regulations, India, Vol. V. :—Captain Wanliss ; Lieutenant Walter, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment ; Lieutenant Fasbery, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment ; and Lieutenant Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymasters :— Lieutenant Wildes, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots ; Lieutenant Terman, 1st Battalion, the Buffs ; and Lieutenant Robinson, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry.

It is notified for information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has ruled that unmarried allowance of Rs 10 a month may be continued to unmarried Army School Mistresses while absent from India on sick leave.

It is notified for information that the following lengths of the Assam-Bengal Railway have been opened for traffic on the dates noted against each :—Lunka Lumding, temporary junction, 17 miles, for goods traffic only, on 1st March ; Badarpur to Silchar, 18 1-2 miles, for all sorts of traffic, on 5th April ; and Badarpur to Damcheera, 19 miles, for goods traffic only, on the 23rd April.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant West, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieutenant Williams, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving Mombassa:—Captain Standage, I. M. S., 2nd Bombay Lancers, late Medical Officer in charge of Section C 46, Native Field Hospital, for eight months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Colonel W. M. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, 60 days' privilege leave, out of India ; Major Quentin, Second-in-Command, 4th Bombay Rifles, Staff Corps, for one year and 126 days, on private affairs, out of India, under Rule 1 of Furlough Regulations of 1875 ; Lieutenant Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, for 2 months, on private affairs, including 14 days notified in Bombay Command Order No. 299, of 1899, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India ; Captan Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, for 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Conference among the General Traffic Managers of the G. I. P. Railway, the Southern Mahratta Madras Railway, South Indian, and the Western India Portuguese Railway has just been concluded here. It is agreed that the competition between these Railways regarding goods' rates ceases on the 1st July. Towards this it has been arranged that in future traffic shall be carried on by the shortest route subject to the condition that where the distance on the longer route is not more than 20 per cent. greater than the distance by the shortest route, traffic may be sent by the longer route at the rate in force on the shorter route, provided the break of guage is thereby avoided, and subject further to the condition that where traffic is to be transhipped from and back again on the same Railway at two different points, traffic shall be sent by the route of that railway, provided, the break of guage is thereby avoided the rates by the shortest route being charged. It is also arranged that when the rates by the shorter be applied to the longer, they shall be divided on the mileage proportion after deducting the terminal dues of each Railway.

THE RECENT FIRE.

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

The damage done by the fire which occurred in the bleaching-room of the Burma Oil Company's Works was greatly exaggerated. The loss is now estimated at Rs. 20,000 only, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is not yet ascertained. The men who were in the bleaching-room at the time state that they used no lights.

CATASTROPHE ON THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 9.

The monsoon broke here last night, and it's advent was associated with a terrible accident, early this morning, on the Nizam's Railway, a culvert near Bhonghir, about thirty miles from Secunderabad, being washed away and a goods train precipitated into the stream below. The European driver, two guards, and a fireman are supposed to have perished. They have not yet been found. The driver is believed to have been blown to pieces by the bursting of the engine's boiler. Special relief trains have already left for Bhonghir.

THE CALCUTTA ASSAULT CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED : BAIL REFUSED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

At the High Court, before Justice Prinsep and Justice Hill, Mr. Jackson, with Mr. Henderson, applied for admission to appeal on behalf of Lieutenant King and Mr. Trotter. Their lordships admitted the appeal as regards the modification of the sentence only, but refused bail.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. Denny, will sail to-day, for Aden with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

Attfield Mr H
Bell Mr H J
Bingley Dr E H
Baskerville Miss
Bhawin Mr H
Boush Mr F R
Book Rev J H
Carleton Capt G A
Cripps Mr
Dissoy Mr G W
Davis Capt
Dinshaw Mr and Mrs K C and infant
Dinshaw Mr and Mrs S C
Dinshaw Mr D D and child and infant
Dissoy Mrs
Doo Lieut P
Domshboy Mr R
Darcowalla Mr D M
Ellis Mr
Forbes Hon G S
Gymer Mr F W
Grubb Mr J F
Gandevia Mr J N
Housley Mr
Housley Mrs 2 children and infant
Housley Miss
Hazel Gunner George B
Hutchison Mr H
Hawes Mr C A
Kaisaa Manockjee Dr S
Keelan Mrs
Mayson Rev J
McLawin Rev
McLawin Mrs and child
Mowat Dr H
Mac Vee Captain H T W
Norrie Mr D
Nicman Mr E
Pike Mr H S
Penfund Mr A
Pearson Major
Rose Mr Donaldson
Rennie Mr J M
Taylor Mr F
Thomson Capt D
Till Mr H
Thomas Mr
Tata Mr G K
Usse Right Rev A M Y
Woodham Mr
Young Captain and Mrs T Simpson

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Carthage, to London, 17th June 1899.

For London—Mr W H Webb ; Mr S G Brown ; Mr J Corell ; Mr J G Lorimer ; Mrs G J Noblis : Mr F A Pope ; Mr W Mitchell ; Mr H Rigg ; Mr Wm Ogden ; Capt W G Walker ; Mr W J Murch ; Major T R Hankeson ; Mr A Hoskins ; Mr C V N Shortland ; Mrs J M Anderson and child ; Mr H Spencer ; Mr M Nawroji ; Mr K D Doctor ; Mr J N Balleheaji ; Mr R N Pachachari ; Mr G Gray ; Capt T R Buswell ; Mr J Finit ; Lieut F P Rouse ; Mr and Mrs Berkeley, child and infant ; Mr Berkeley ; Mr A H Birkenshaw ; Mrs Berkeley and infant ; Mr Berkeley ; Dr W McDougall ; Mr T A Pope ; Mr Lamacroft ; Lieut Col A Pringle ; Mr F Lamacroft ; Mr C S Home ; Mr F Alford ; Mr A S Russell ; Dr H M Beach ; Mr H E Short ; Capt C D Wise ; Mr Peebles ; Lieut A Miller Mr Paterson ; Col E M L Marriott ; Mr Marriot ; Capt A B Saunders ; Capt Creagh ; and Mr J Dover.

Per s. s. Sutlej, to Aden, 24th June, 1899.

For London—Mr C Webb and Lieut D R Poulter.

Per s.s. Caledonia, to London, 1st July, 1899.

For London—Mr and Mrs G M Gregory ; Mr G A Anderson Mr L K Lawrie ; Mrs Lawrie ; Mr B P Standen ; Mr F E Cockshott ; Mr and Mrs G L Hamilton ; Mr Kirkby ; Mr J Scott ; Capt C P Egerton ; Mr and Mrs Stevenso Moore, infant and nurse ; Col and Mrs D Robertson ; Mr J S Moffat ; Mr W Lodwick ; Mr Colegrave ; Mrs Colgrave and child ; Mr and Mrs A T Whittie Mr G M King ; Mr and Mrs G Stevenson ; Mr and Mrs Kippling, nurse and child ; Mr Winter ; Mr H Douglas Taylor ; Mr T Wilson ; Mr E A Klein ; Miss E Soualey ; Rev P S Grove and infant ; Mr A W Bradbury ; Mr David Fox ; Mrs Fox ; Mr H Stephenson ; Mrs G W Hatch ; Mr J H L Paterson ; Miss Baxendale ; Mr J Robieson ; Mr and Mrs E Goaker ; Mr C de V Babington ; Captain N C Thorpe ; Mrs E Thomas and infant ; Mrs Lewis ; Capt R W C Vyvyan ; Mr H F B Frost ; Col S L Jacob ; Mrs Jacob ; Mr S Athem ; Miss Athem ; Major A Hunt Firth, R. A. ; Mr Lee Child ; Mr Egerton ; Lieut H W Ashburner ; Mr T W Morris ; Lieut Col H B Hammond ; Mr P P Cooper ; Mr and Mrs J Shipp ; Mr R S King ; Col D N Martin ; Mrs Martin child and nurse ; Mrs Brake ; Mr Barlow ; Mr and Mrs Hawkins ; Mr F C Bowie ; Mr G H Phillips ; Dr W Crofts ; Mrs Crofts ; Mrs Howse ; and Two Misses Stewart.

Per s. s. Caledonia, to Aden, 8th July, 1899.

For London—Lieut Col C G Mansell ; Major Lyde ; Mr and Mrs Gilbert ; Mr A Fleming ; Capt Paxton and Mr J S McNeill.

THE LOAN OF CHURCHES IN INDIA.

LETTER FROM THE METROPOLITAN.

IN sending copies of the new rules for the loan of churches to the Chaplains of the Diocese of Calcutta, the Metropolitan writes the following circular letter :—

Reverend and Dear Sir,—You have no doubt seen that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to revise the rules contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 17th June, 1898, for "the use by other denominations of churches provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England," and I now send you a copy of the revised rules.

You will share with me the feeling of thankfulness that the consciences of Churchmen are thus relieved from a strain which threatened to become serious. There is no longer any danger that consecrated churches will be used by unorthodox or non-Christian religious bodies. Nor is the ultimate control of these churches vested any longer in a secular authority. The main principles upon which the Church has taken her stand are in the new rules generously recognised. The time then seems to be opportune for expressing the hope that we shall all be ready to meet the wishes of our Presbyterian and Wesleyan brethren in a courteous and conciliatory spirit. It is indeed impossible that Churchmen should not look upon the solemn act of consecration as affecting the relation of the Church to religious buildings thus set apart for her services We cannot admit that the Nonconformists possess the same right as we ourselves to the use of churches "consecrated for the services the Church of England." But it is open to us to consider whether the question of right as to indicate what would seem to be our true Christian policy under the new rules. I cannot but believe that with reasonable consideration on both sides the difficulty which has arisen about the churches may almost, if not entirely, disappear.

The Nonconformist who do not set the same value as we do upon consecrations, will, I hope, not press unduly for the use of churches where their own services are already held, or can easily be held, in other buildings. But where there is no such building, or none that is sufficiently large or suitable, it can only be a privilege to admit them at convenient hours to the use of the churches.

It is my earnest wish then that in these circumstances the Chaplains, to whom belong the full care of the churches, should not place difficulties in the way of allowing them to be used for Presbyterian or Wesleyan services, but should do their best, by friendly arrangement with the Ministers of these denominations, to show to them and to the people of India that, while we jealously guard our Churchmanship, we do not forget our common Christianity. I remain, Reverend and dear Sir, most faithfully yours in Jesus Christ.—J. E. D., Calcutta.

THE CAPTURE OF FLYING FISH.

"ASSUMING that the Bengal Fisheries Company will take tangible form in the ensuing cold weather, writes a correspondent, there is one line of night sport that may have attraction for many, and which is pursued at Barbadoes and many other parts of the West Indies. At Georgetown, in the island alluded to, the curing of the common flying fish (*Exocetus*) is an important industry. The points and certainly when properly done the resemblance to herrings is most marked. The *modus operandi* for commercial purposes is to take out the light 15-ton yawls some seven or eight miles to sea at nightfall the sails are then lowered, being replaced by a net spread fore and aft, between the mast and a pole lashed to the jigger, lanterns being fixed on the gunwale and the boat allowed to drift ; the fish fly straight for the light in large numbers, getting entangled in the meshes, being shaken into the boat which is kept about a quarter full of water. When sportsmen undertake the capture no large net is used but in lieu thereof hand nets with long bamboo handles similar to, but much larger than those used by entomologists, a good sized "creseet" being placed amid ships sufficient to throw its light well round all on sides. The game is something like lawn tennis : the fisherman turning his back to the light, sees the fish rise and come for him ; no little skill being required to shift the net rapidly enough to intercept them, as occasionally half-a-dozen will rise at once from different directions, and in the smartness of receiving them lies the sport, which becomes more and more exciting as the gleam on the water attracts numbers. In the former days of the traveller's life beguiled the tedium of tropical nights by exposing lights either in his cabin port hole or in the chains, but these vessels had low free boards and broad channel plates ; now with the high wall-sided hulls and abolition of chains, "flying fish seldom come on board as they rarely rise, more than eight feet above the level in their flight. It seems to make little difference to them whether there is a sea on or dead calm, for though under the former conditions longer flights can be indulged in, the fish seemingly taking a fresh start at every hundred yards by dashing through the foaming crest of the waves they rise to a light in equal numbers in either instance. The hand capture of flying fish needs the exhibition of both skill and endurance, and is well worth the attention of those on the look-out for enjoying a run out to sea. Light luggers in the cold weather could be kept at Halliday's island, where a temporary *kutcha* bungalow might be run up. Sandip affords another good base, as also the neighbourhood of the Pearl estuary, but these latter are rather difficult of access.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MAY 20.

LAST week we spoke of a national Day of Celebration. It is well-nigh forgotten that there was formerly such a Day in the City at least, if not in the country. It was Queen Elizabeth's Day, the 17th of November. On that day the church bells were rung, and there were the usual demonstrations of bonfires, shouting, and copious drink The Day was originally held in honour and remembrance of the great Queen, who had steered the ship of the State through so many dangers and over an ocean studded with rocks visible and invisible. In 1674, Lord Shaftesbury and the Green Ribbon Club endeavoured to make the Day a demonstration against the Catholics. In 1682 Charles succeeded in getting these demonstration suppressed as riotous. Again in the early part of the eighteenth century, after the Sacheverell business, the Day was made an occasion for political demonstrations of an anti-Jacobite character. After the accession of George I. there were no more political shows on this day which resumed its peaceful character. When the bells ceased to ring and the Day was observed no longer, this historian knoweth not. Perhaps some of his readers may be able to inform him.

In the *Dail* of Chicago I read an appeal—not a very confident appeal— for a subsidised theatre, which shall be conducted on the principle of improving the national drama and the national taste. The three evils—the writer here quotes Mr. William Archer—which afflict the stage both here and in America are the "actor-manager," the "star system," and the "long run." We are all convinced beforehand of the bad influence of these things. Well, the remedy lies in our own hands, we can abolish these evils if we please, by the simple process of conducting a theatre where there shall be no actor-manager, no star, no long runs. What we want is admirably put by the *Dail*.

What we want of our stage, and what we believe will be given us at no distant day, at least in our largest cities, by endowment or otherwise, is, in a word this : We want a playhouse with no stars, no popular successes, no waste in the form of expensive unessentials. We want upon the boards of this playhouse a body of trained and conscientious actors, capable of playing many parts every year, bound to the institution both by loyalty to it fundamental idea and by such material inducements as shall ensure an honourable career and a comfortable retirement. We want this playhouse to have a repertory of the most varied sort, catholic enough to include every *genre* of meritorious dramatic writing, but rigorously excluding what is sensational, childish or merely vulgar. We want it to present the classical drama of English and foreign literature, frequently enough to afford those who wish it an opportunity to become acquainted with the masterpieces of ancient and modern dramatic art. We want it to be constantly on the lookout for promising works by new writers, extending to them the frankest recognition, yet never making a fad of any one of them, or any school of them. We want it to be both grave and gay, a place to which we may resort for diversion and for edification alike. We want it to be a place in which young persons may learn something about life, and acquire standards of conduct. A place from which young persons should sometimes be excluded, not by administrative Inspection, but rather by the judgment and discrimination of their elders. Finally, we want it to be a theatre which, while nothing is neglected that will heighten the legitimate interest of the drama, ideas shall be paramount to all other considerations in the selection and the mounting of the pieces to be produced.

This is exactly what we want here. In addition, we want, perhaps, Mr. Archer as manager. We can get it if we choose to organise and subscribe. For instance. the rent of the theatre would be so much ; the necessary expenses of securing properties, taxes, lighting, service, &c., would be so much ; in all, so many thousands a year would be required. But the theatre need not be open all the year. A six months' run every year would be sufficient. How much in subscriptions would be required to pay these expenses, with something over ? There would be separate subscriptions for boxes, stalls, dress circle, and gallery. A family might subscribe for a box, for two or three stalls. For instance, this theatre, I take it would be cheaper than most. Supposed the stalls were let to *abonnes* for six months at £20 a seat ; suppose there were a hundred stalls ; of the boxes, thirty were let at £30 each ; of the dress circle, 500 were let at £10; and the gallery, 600 at £4; the six months would have a guarantee of £11,000 to begin with; the rest of the house would still be open to the general public. I believe that it is upon some such plan as this that many French provincial theatres are run. It remains to be seen whether, among all the five millions of this great city, there could be found 1,200 people willing to become *abonnes* of such a theatre. But I only put forward the figures tentatively.

The manufacture of sausages is an honourable occupation, although it does not always lead to greatness and distinction. There is a case recorded in "Pickwick" where fame was achieved by a pioneer in this industry ; he converted himself in a mere ecstasy of admiration of his own machine into sausages. Another pioneer has lately achieved distinction ; he discovered apparently, that cats' meat, and that of a kind unfit for food, would make excellent sausages, and had dealings with a contractor for this valuable animal product. Being detected and summoned, he received the praises which his invaluable discovery naturally called forth from the magistrate contributed £50 towards the box of the police court, and, with his friend the cats' meat man, who also deposited a contribution to the same amount, left the court, carrying with him a character worthy of his deeds, and a barbarous kingdom such that of Haroun Al Raschid, the pair would have had their ears nailed to their own doorposts ; under the tyrannical rule of our Plantagenet Kings they would have been put into a cart, paraded through the town, and set in pillory, while their stinking abomination was burned under their noses. When we have done with trying to destroy the City of London and the Church of England, we shall perhaps find time to pass a law enabling a magistrate to give a wholesome term of prison and hard labour to those who sell putrid food, and stuff sausages with bad cats' meat.

We discoursed in a recent number on the sixpenny book. On this subject I would ask the opinion of my readers. We are all interested in cheap literature, but my own opinion is that literature must not be made too cheap. Now I invite, especially, the views of my readers on the following points, which I submit as my own views :

1. If the sixpenny book succeeds—that is to say, if it proves a distinct financial success to author, publisher, and bookseller—it will cause sixpence to be the ruling price for all books which make any pretence to originality in the matter.

2. It will be a fatal blow to serious literature if it comes to be considered a cheap luxury, like a seat in an omnibus.

3. There are two classes of readers ; (1) those who read but never buy ; and (3) those who read and sometimes buy.

The first class may be found in every free library, the English working man, not the Scot, never buys books as a rule—I grant rare exceptions—and would not begin to buy them if they were offered for a penny.

The second class of readers contains those who are rich enough to buy books. How many are there belonging to this class ? At first sight one is tempted to think them numerous by millions. My friends, the lower strata of society are very broad, and the upper are very narrow. The income tax returns show that there are not 400,000 families in this country which have at least £500 a year. Ask yourselves at what income book buying becomes possible. I know houses where the income is four times that amount in which new books are never seen.

4. How far do we enlarge the number in this class of those who buy books by offering them at sixpence ? We certainly give them large opportunities of getting books. A certain number, but not increased in proportion to the reduction in price, will avail themselves of the chance. On the other hand, we offer those who willingly give the customary four and sixpence, the same book for sixpence.

5. People who have to consider the laying out of their shillings like to buy those books which they want to read again, and which they would like to put on their selves. As soon as the novelty of the sixpenny book vanishes they will cease to be allured by cheapness into buying second-rate stuff.

6. Lastly—and this a consideration we think overlooked—we shall have to ask the bookseller how he likes the arrangement. The instant sixpenny book sits on shelves ; no one, he says, will now buy anything but the sixpenny book, and of such he has a pile which the people have already ceased to buy.

Now, if the reader will be so kind as to give his attention to this subject, and inform me of his experiences and his views I shall be grateful. If my own opinions are not true and acceptable if the sixpenny book is really a boon to author, publisher, bookseller and the public, then let us have as wide an extension of the practice as possible. If on the other hand—but let us wait, receive, and listen.

This is a Legend of Limehouse, a part of London where legends and traditions are lamentably few. It should, therefore, be all the more precious. The story begins with the end, viz., with the haling of the principal person concerned in the adventure before the nearest magistrate on the charge of dangerously digging under his house. The man was detained until his wife had removed the furniture and given up the key. This done, the interesting favourite of the fairies—as you will presently acknowledge him to have been—vanished quite away. He relates the story himself, possessing something of the method of Defoe. For he first disarms suspicion by himself to have been most ordinary and uninteresting man. This fact recognized, the truth of his extraordinary experience becomes more possible. His name was Patrick Reardon, and he came from Kilkenny. In 1805 he left his native town and entered the navy serving on board the Gorgon La Pompee and the Victory. He was invalided without a pension and shipped on board an East Indiaman. After two or three voyages he settled down at limehouse where he started a coffee-house for the dock labourers. These are the introductory facts. You have before you an Irishman and a sailor who has become the keeper of a humble coffee-house in the East End. What could be more removed from any suspicion of the supernatural ? How could so plain a man invent a tale of ghostly visitation ? You shall hear.

On Saturday, July 22 1820—he follows also the method of Defoe in ... about his dates—between eleven and twelve at night, he saw a ghost, the ghost of a woman, who told him to go downstairs, to a certain spot on the ground floor, where he should find something. At first he neglected this command. Four days afterwards the same ghost came again called him by name, and disappeared. Evidently she meant to remind him. Again he neglected the injunction. The next night she came a third time, and said : "If you do not act agreeable to my directions you will rue it—you will rue it—you will rue it all your life. It will hardly be believed that he paid no attention even to this, the third warning. For six months he saw no more of his ghost. She then came again, about nine in the evening, as he was standing outside his house ; she spoke to him, and pointed to a spot on the floor of the room within. The next night a man ghost came to him while he was in bed, and told him to look on the spot indicated, where he would find three letters, "R. B. A." In the morning he did look, and found them in place indicated. I have been considering these letters carefully, but I can make nothing satisfactory out of them "R. B. A." "Rupee Buried About," "Raise Box Alone," "Right Below Arch," "Rich Buried Ark," "Rich Boo y Adjacent." Any of these might do, but none are supernaturally satisfying. However, he began now to think that there might be something in it ; therefore on the following evening, after dark the coffee-house being closed, he, with his two lodgers, a man and wife went into the basement and opened the ground. They found, first of all, an arch of brickwork. In front there glowed a star. It seems to me that the star is a poetical afterthought, doing honour to the narrator's imagination. Water poured into the hole they had made. They tried to bale it out, when a Voice was heard crying "Too soon !" So they naturally desisted. Two or three days afterwards another man who had heard of these proceedings offered his services, and, although he was told that it was no business of his, he took a spade and went down. As a reward for his meddling part of the arch fell upon him and nearly killed him, while the mysterious Voice cried out again, "Too deep ! Too deep." Things were now getting serious. The ghosts were evidently anxious for the thing to come off. Then a Vision came to a girl lodging in the house. She was told to bring two black-handled knives, a horseshoe, a steel, and a pair of scissors, and to put them in the archway. This she did ; thus protected, they began to dig again. As an indication of the treasure lying below and an encouragement to proceed, they were actually fortunate enough to come upon a worn shoe. Soon after this discovery they struck what appeared to be the lid of a chest, they also found the key of the chest. By this time everybody had heard about the supernatural doings, and the whole of Limehouse was agog to learn what was found. And then—nothing is sacred to a landlord—the end of the story came. While a crowd of three hundred—the elite of Limehouse—were gathered about the doors, Patrick was arrested on a charge of endangering the house, and the search after the buried treasure came to a sudden end. It is there still of course if one could only find out the house and resume the search. It must be there, because nobody supposes that the ghosts were going to let the landlord have the treasure. Meantime what has become of the magic key, and what of the supernatural old shoe ?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE English record for the half-mile paced with a standing start, has for a long time stood to the credit of J. S. Johnson, the American sprinter whose performance of 54 2-5 was accomplished at Catford in July 1893. Last week, A. A. Chase lowered this at the Crystal Palace to 51 seconds, flat. The world's record is 53 1-5 held by Dr. Walsh and ridden at Sydney. Chase holds the set of unpaced flying start records from the quarter to the mile as well as from five miles consecutively to the hour, which stands at 33 miles 712 yards.

A sensational race occurred at Glasgow, on Saturday, in the professional five miles scratch race. Bourrillon was entered, and did [illegible] quality for the French sprinter that even man like F. W. Chinn preferred going for the lap prize, rather than waiting for the remote chance of a win at the finish. Two laps from home, Bourrillon was hard pressed himself all the way, shot out, and caught the others napping, gaining a fifty yards lead before the others realized that he was not merely scoring a lap prize, but was determined to win outright. Chinn went in pursuit, and Green, and Bourrillon joined in the hunt, but despite their efforts, and although exhibiting exceptional speed, they could not quite collar the runaway, who won an exciting, if a lucky race by a dozen yards.

It is a matter of comparative rarity nowadays to hear of a twenty-four hour road trial, especially by an unknown amateur, and especially also this early season of the year. The performance of a youth of seventeen, one George A. Olley, of Wimbledon, is therefore the more remarkable, and the most distinguishing feature of his jaunt lies in the fact that he is a vegetarian. His aim was to secure a gold medal offered by the Vegetarian C. C. and this he secured by riding 335 miles in the 24 hours on the road. He was accompanied by friends on single machines, but was without organized tandem or motor pacing. It was not unpaced, but the pacing was casual, rather than professional and complete. In any case, the score of 335 miles by a lad of seventeen shows promise of a newly arising long distance star.

At last, our ruling body, the National Cyclist's Union, has taken up the cause of wrongfully accused cyclists at Kingston, and has actually persuaded the magistrates there to let cyclists have a word in mind. Such an escape is without precedent, and even so, the magistrates had to juggle with words in a peculiar manner. A constable swore that three riders were cycling furiously together. Over-whelming evidence was produced that when the first one of the three was stopped, the others were riding at least 200 yar is behind, and stopped voluntarily on coming up to the "captive." The magistrates dismissed the summonses against these two, on the ground of mistaken identity ! Three were however the actual men accused of furious driving. Their identity was not in question. Their offence was, and it was proved they did not commit it.

Just as it makes all the difference whether it is Mr. Balfour who complains of a road, or an unknown cyclist of no account, so in humbler spheres it makes a difference to the obstructive driver whether the man whom he hinders is merely a cyclist, or a cycling policeman holiday making, or in his uniform. One such was blocked and wilfully hindered by a carter in South Lincolnshire. The carter did not know that it was a constable in ordinary clothes whom he left with no room to pass, but, on discovering a little learned in the law, brought the driver to his senses, and had him summoned and saw him fined.

Cyclometers are not a novelty due to cycling, after all, nor is the registering instrument of the taximeter cab a thing of the present only. In the gossiping diary of Thomas Wyndham, John Evelyn, occurs, under date of August 1637, the following remark "I went to see Colonel Blunt, who showed me the application of the 'way-wiser' to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by ten to one thousand, with all the sub-divisions of quarters ; very pretty and useful." Cyclometers, then, being 250 years old, is it not time inventors gave us a handy pocket indicator, a gradient indicator, a windage indicator, and so forth.

When our great men grumble at the roads there is a speedy reform. One of the through routes across St. James's Park has been notoriously roughly laid with indifferent macadam for years. Mr. A. J.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Press has perhaps somewhat hastily regarded this question as one with which the colonies concerned themselves more from the point of view of Imperial interests than did Her Majesty's Government. If, however, it be looked into with greater knowledge of the whole subject we think it will be found that much is ignored in this manner of regarding the case. For instance when the attitude of each colony towards the project is considered separately it will be found, as might be expected, that it is largely a question of geographical position, owing to which, as a matter of fact, a greater number of colonies are opposed or indifferent to the Pacific cable than are in favour of it, as compared with alternative lines viâ the Cape, or the present system viâ India. First, there are the important strategical points of Ascension and St. Helena, which would be connected to Sierra Leone and the Cape by the Southern scheme. Then Cape Colony and Natal, of course, are more in favour of the latter project; and Western Australia, where the cable from Durban would be landed, is against it. South Australia, through whose territory passes the long land line connecting with the existing route is also naturally opposed to the Pacific route.

Queensland and New Zealand, where the Pacific cable would land, are, as might be expected, in favour of it, as is also New South Wales, owing to its nearness to the Australian landing points. And lastly, India would be a considerable loser. The Dominion would, however, be by far the greatest gainer from every point of view from the Pacific cable and it is small wonder that Canada is keenly anxious for, and agitates strongly in favour of, the connection. Very properly the more far-seeing of the inhabitants of the oldest of our present larger colonies look forward to the time when not only will the greatest ocean be bridged by cables, but when its waters will be ploughed by fast liners; making our North American Empire the route for commercial, military, naval and postal purposes from Europe to the Antipodes and the far east. For shipping purposes there is the serious difficulty of breaking bulk, but doubtless time will largely realise their legitimate and far-reaching ambition. Only however, Canada must not expect the other colonies to further it to the disregard of their own interests and ambitions.

Then, the geographical necessity of the longest cable, being 3,600 miles in length has not been sufficiently considered. For electrical, mechanical and financial reasons the greatest speed over this section, which apparently must be worked under the International Telegraph Convention, cannot be more than three or four paying words a minute. Even if duplex working would be as important across the pacific as it is across the Atlantic—which it cannot be, owing to the fact that we are at work while Australasians are abed, and *vice versa*—the utmost speed would be three paid words a minute each way. Now is it reasonable to assume that with the neck of the bottle over 3,000 miles long, and with its capacity limited to that extent the projected line could seriously compete with the existing duplicate and triplicate lines working at far higher rates of speed? It is, we urge, too much to assume that the new line could attract even a fourth of the present traffic. The fact of the matter is that those who advocate this project do not honestly face the necessity, while they recognise it, of having a duplicate cable laid concurrently with or immediately after the first. It is true that the Committee refer to this matter in the latter part of their report, but they say: "Most cables on important routes have been duplicated, but generally in the first instance they have been laid singly, and the duplication has followed *when the success of the undertaking warranted a fresh outlay of capital.*" Without dwelling on the obvious point that, with so severe com petition at a greatly higher speed and the serious risk of prolonged interruption, a single cable 6,000 miles long would not be likely to attain success, it is clear that what met the condition in the early days of submarine telegraphy, when there was little or no competition, would not do now when all users of the cable have been taught to expect certainty of communication and great speed.

In a vast ocean, even though it is called "Pacific," a fault in deep water, which would require at least a week of continuous fine weather to repair, might easily at certain times of the year involve two ormore months of interruption. Such a state of affairs cannot be legitimately called a competitive line. On the other hand, if a duplicate cable be established from the first the loss involved would be considerably increased by interest on capital, cost of repairs, and additional staff. Then the working expenses of the stations are considerably under-estimated. At a station like Fanning almost every necessary of life, from water to a doctor, would have to be provided, and the staff would require to be frequently relieved at a considerable cost for travelling expenses and salaries.

The difficulties of the problem would be considerably reduced if it were considered that, in view of the friendly relations between this country and the United States of America, the route from San Francisco *viâ* Honolulu would meet the case; but then, although this would probably be acceptable to New Zealand, New South Wales and Queensland, it would not suit Canada at all, even though a cable were laid from Vancouver to California.

It cannot be too often reiterated that the fact that cables land on British territory would be no protection to them in time of war. No one would attempt to cut a cable under the guns of a fortified place when they could with more injury to the enemy be cut, say, midway, and a section cut near a landing point might easily be repaired in a few hours This applies with the utmost possible force to a lonely ocean like the Pacific, where the length of the cable sections alone would be very great. A line on shallow water can always be quickly repaired, one severed in depths of 3,000 fathoms is dependent on continuous and very fine weather, for repairs. It must be remembered that it takes much less time to cut a cable than it does to repair one and that the former operation does not require fine weather. With 12 to 15 miles of cable suspended from a cutting-and-holding grapnel —so as to avoid a bight of double those lengths—even a moderate swell might part a comparatively new cable.

Then, 10 per cent. of slack is not sufficient for deep water. In depths approaching 3,000 fathoms 15 per cent. would not be too much, and this would still further increase the length of the longest section and reduce its speed, seeing that a heavier and faster cable than 600-650 core—which we have taken as our basis for a theoretical speed of 60 letters a minute in this article—could not safely be manipulated. This, again, being a heavier cable than that on which the Committee base their estimate of cost, would increase the capital account. In addition to the greatly increased cost of materials since 1891, if the Cape and Pacific schemes were in hand at the same time it is very doubtful if the world's supply of gutta-percha would suffice for both and in any case the price would be very largely enhanced above its present high rate. Instead of a million and a-half, two million would certainly be necessary; so that the Committee's financial estimates would be upset from this cause alone *ab initio*.

Assuming the traffic to increase 10 per cent. yearly, in ten years' time a third cable would be necessary, for it must never be forgotten that if traffic is to grow sufficient transmitting power must be available to get messages through within a certain time—dependent on differences of time between the two termini—even though the cables are idle many hours out of the twenty-four. In this way, assuming a comparative freedom from accidents, as soon as equilibrium between revenue and expenditure were secured an additional cable would have to be provided.

There is, of course, no comparison between cables across the Pacific and submarine lines touching at a number of ports and tapping local traffic all the way. For instance, the 6,093 miles of cable between Land's End and Bombay touch at the following places:—

Vigo (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal), Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria (Egypt), Suez, Aden, Seychelles, Aden and Bombay (India). At all of these places there is shipping, but this cannot be the case to any extent in the Pacific between Australia and America for many years.

The danger from volcanic action in the Pacific with 6,000 or, with a duplicate line, 12,000 miles of cable, is very great, and might seriously injure the prospects of the projected cable as a competitive route.

Finally it is clear the Committee have not adequately grasped the problems involved in the laying, maintenance and working of the projected cable. A word of praise is not uncalled for even in a technical journal; as the light-hearted way in which the Press urge the heaping of burdens on the British tax-payer, that "weary Titan" staggering neath his Imperial load. It is said that the Secretary of a well-known wealthy and charitable lady once made a list of the applications received by her for benefactions during twelve months, setting opposite each the amount which would have been given if that particular case had been selected for help. The total largely exceeded the entire income. In the same way it would be interesting and probably startling if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could give the total estimated cost of the projects urged upon the Treasury during, say, the last year. If the State is to enter largely into competition with private enterprise the prospect is a very unpleasant one for the tax-payer. And should confidence in the freedom of private undertakings from State or municipal competition once be shaken, the result on the national enterprise would be disastrous.

It is a waste of the national resources to do by State aid what can be as well or better accomplished by private enterprise, and we must not be understood to be arguing against a Pacific cable as such because many of the objections, such as the risk of interruption, the cost of repairs and the slow speed, would lose much of their force if the line were laid as an adjunct to the present system instead of incompetition with it.

The following is extracted from the *British Australasian* of (May 11).

The writer in *The Times* who deals with the Pacific Cable business has evidently only a very superficial knowledge of the subject, and quite ignores the obstacles cited in the able leading article which appeared in your column last week. One great question is, whether it is advisable at all that any group of colonies should take upon themselves the control of a big cable system with the certain result of confused and even corrupt administration, and all the other complexities which commercialism encumber themselves with when they seek to assume functions far better discharged by private enterprise. I am glad to see that though Canada seems to be inclined to rave and rage over the subject of Imperial defection, far more sensible and moderate views prevail in Australia. The *Sydney Telegraph* suggests that the Eastern companies should come forward and offer to construct the Pacific cable with partial guarantees from Canada and Australia. It is not often that agree with the policy of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, but on this occasion it has diverged from its Federation attitude into the ways of sense and wisdom. Let the Eastern Telegraph Company do the work which a vast number of the well-wishers of Australia and the Empire desire to see consummated. I have always believed that the Eastern Company were the right people to carry out the business, but even they might be subjected to some control in the way of tender. What I never could understand is why institutions of the enterprising character of the Eastern and Eastern Extension companies should be pelted with abuse for a policy of enterprise which has had no small part in building up the British Empire as the leading pioneers of information throughout the world. Amongst those who will have an honourable record amongst our commercial nation-builders, few name, will occupy a more honourable place than the late Sir John Pender, and I cannot for the life of me see why great and generous colonies, as one presumes them to be, should think it a sign of philanthropic statesmanship to halt with continuous work conceived in that Imperial, though withal business, spirit which is now bekanded as the height of the Imperial patriotism of to-day.—*The Electrician.*

THE TRANSVAAL PRISONERS:

SOME PERSONAL DETAILS.

A MEMBER of the South African League writes to a home paper.

The arrest of the seven Englishmen which is reported to have taken place at Johannesburg is of the greatest significance to those who, from intimate knowledge of the local circumstances, can duly appreciate the extraordinary state of tension which has prevailed for some time past on the Rand. I may explain that ever since Dr. Jameson's abortive Raid—the failure of which was undoubtedly very largely due to the fact that the Reform Committee were only able to avail themselves of the small number of 2,500 rifles, in place of the 20,000 which had been relied upon by their supporters—a certain section of the non-capitalist Uitlander population of Johnnesburg, and the mining communities along the reef, have been in a constant state of agitation. The disaffected individuals have chosen to vent their feelings of unrest in continually plotting and scheming in a very small way. The South African League, which is now the only organization existing for the purpose of upholding British supremacy in South Africa, has always steadily discountenanced petty and illegitimate efforts of this kind, as it has always conducted its propaganda on strictly constitutional lines. It is evident, therefore, that the arrests of Monday are in no way connected with the defunct Reform Committee, or with the South African League. The prisoners are, in all probability, connected with a sporadic revolutionary movement which is typical of the present state of feeling on the Rand.

Judging from the names cabled over, it is apparent that many of the men who have been arrested are, so far as can be gathered, of any particular note in Johannesburg, either politically or financially. In the absence of initials, it is difficult to speak with absolute certainty; but the "Tromlett" who is mentioned is undoubtedly Mr. Horace Tremlett, who at one time held her Majesty's commission in a volunteer regiment in Cape Colony. He is very often addressed in South Africa as "Captain" Tremlett, and this is probably the origin of the rumour which was cabled to the effect that "several British officers" had been arrested in the Transvaal. Tremlett is a dealer in mining claims, and a general financial agent. He was in England about two years ago in connection with the promotion of a mining company. The "Patterson" referred to by Reuter is probably a well-known local labour agitator. There is another Patterson in Johannesburg who is pretty well known, and that is "Joe" Patterson, of Hocking and Patterson, the proprietors of the Goldfields Hotel, but is not at all likely that he is connected with this affair. "Mitchell," I expect, is a stockbroker of that name at Randfontein, some sixteen miles from Johannesburg. Mitchell is an ardent Imperialist, and was one of the men who were indignant with Eyloff, Kruger's nephew, when the latter was guilty of insulting the Queen's name on Kingersdorp race-course (Eyloff, I notice, had just been made chief of police at Johannesburg.) The "Hooper" who is mentioned is probably "Jack" Hooper, who was one time a foreman carpenter on the Simmer and Jack mine, and still connected with the East Rand group. Mitchell is a good public speaker, and has before now taken part in debating society work. He has also figured prominently as a revolutionist, as he was one of the crew of one of the Maxim guns possessed by the Reform Committee, which was stationed on Hospital Hill, immediately after the battle of Krugersdorp, when it was feared that the victorious Boers might take their revenge by attacking the town of Johannesburg. The "Ellis" referred to, I have little doubt, is identical with the "detective" who is alleged to have been instrumental in exposing the "plot" by divulging information he had obtained while figuring in the guise of one of the conspirators, therefore his detention is only temporary. This particular Ellis was a stockbroker, and is a frequenter of racecourses. Fries and Nicholls are probably comparatively new comers.

MR. CARNEGIE'S FORTY MILLIONS.

HOW HE MADE HIS FORTUNE.

THE announcement which hasbeen made of the sale of the vast business of the Carnegie Steel Company, in the United States, to a New York financial syndicate has been received with an unusual amount of interest in both Europe and the United States. Not only so, but it is an item of extraordinary public importance, as marking the culminating point of a private enterprise which is absolutely unique for its extent and its controlling influence, and of a career to which it would be difficult if not impossible to find a parallel. The true position of the case is that the iron ore mines, coal and coke properties, railways, works, and other interests of the Carnegie Steel Company have just been bought by a syndicate of financiers in the United States for upwards of 300 millions of dollars, being almost certainly the largest sum that has ever been paid for a single business in the industrial history of the world. This single business was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Harry Phipps less than 40 years ago on a very small scale. For a number of years the staple product of the firm was iron and steel rails, but by-and-by they added other branches of manufacture, until they included plates, sheets, girders, beams, pillors, armour plates, and many other products. Plant was added to plant, mill to mill, furnace to furnace, until their existing resources are equal to the production of about 3,000,000 tons of steel a year. It is difficult to realise what this enormous output means, except by adopting some adequate standard of comparison. It means more than five times the total production of steel throughout the world in 1870, and within 25 per cent. of the total make of steel throughout the world as recently as 1890. The price of steel rails has increased since the end of last year by about £3 a ton, and as the prices of other commodities have correspondingly advanced it needs no very profound arithmetical capacity to estimate what this difference of price must be likely to mean to a concern that has its own mines, collieries, coke ovens, blast furnaces, and railways, and whose raw materials and transportation charges are not therefore likely to be materially affected, as raw materials sold in the open market invariably are, by any increase in the prices of the finished manufactures. No doubt it was the recognition of this potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, in the form of enhanced profits, based upon an expectation of the continuance of higher prices all round for iron and steel products—partly as a result of a solid improvement of business and partly as a result of imposing limits to competition by the consolidation movement that has lately been so largely in vogue—that led to the tempting offer which has induced Mr. Carnegie and his partners to sell their enterprise a few days ago at a price which leaves Mr. Andrew Carnegie individually owned about 60 per cent. of the entire concern—the possessor of 40 millions sterling, and places him well up in the hierarchy of the world's greatest millionaires.

SO PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

There is, perhaps, no parallel record in history of a man who, entirely unaided, without the direct help of any one, and without even the advantages of an ordinary school education, within forty years, in legitimate manufacturing business enterprise, without adventitious aid from speculation, as such, has amassed any such fortune. In the case of Rockefeller his wealth was the outcome of organising a vast monopoly, as in the case of the Vanderbilts and Gould there was an fond the dexterous manipulation of railways and railway stocks, involving now and then a grand coup, which brought in enormous hauls. This was neither more nor less than Stock Exchange gambling. In the case of the Astors the unearned increment of land values secured vast wealth, which was not materially influenced by any action of the owners of Manhattan Island, but depended on circumstances which they neither did nor could to any extent control. Indeed, no other fortune of the first rank, whether in the United States or in Great Britain, has been, like Mr. Carnegie's, due to manufacturing enterprise alone. In Europe, again the fortunes of the Rothschilds, of Baron Hirsch, and of other notable men in the world of British finance have been founded either on large financial operations, as such, or on the appreciation of land or other securities on which they were chiefly dependent. But here we have one of the largest fortunes of all time that practically owe nothing to any speculative operations whatsoever and has not been affected or assisted by any investments worth speaking of, outside of the business of an ordinary manufacturer.

CONAN DOYLE ON LOG ROLLING.

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE, writes to the "Daily Chronicle" dealing with the publication of reviews upon the same book by the same reviewer in many different periodicals, so that what to the uninitiated might seem to be a general burst of praise of blame may really when analysed prove to be the work of a single individual.

There is an excellent and useful monthly, "The Bookman," in the column of which the editor, a well-known critic, is naturally able to express his opinion of any new book. The same editor sends, or has until recently sent a letter to the New York "Bookman," and so exercises a double influence on each side of the Atlantic. This seems to me to be quite legitimate and fair.

There is a well-known weekly, the "British Weekly," which is edited by the same gentleman. It is the chief exponent of Nonconformist literary opinion. In this journal this same gentleman can, and does, review the same volume. The reviews are anonymous and there is no reason why the outside public should connect the one review with the other. To it they appear to be two important independent judgments.

In the same paper there are two different columns of paragraphs devoted to literary comment and chat, which are signed respectively by "Claudius Clear" and by "A Man of Kent." I am credibly informed that both of these noms de guerre cover the individuality of the same critic who has already had his opportunity of literary criticism in three other forms. If all these strings are pulled simultaneously a prodigious consensus of opinion seems to exist. And yet there is only the one pair of hands to pull them.

Turning now from these more serious papers to their somewhat frivolous contemporary the "Sketch," we come upon a column of literary criticism signed by yet another symbol, "O. O." Yet, incredible as it may seem, the opinion of "O. O." is still the opinion of "Claudius Clear," of "A Man of Kent," of the critic of the "Bookman," of the critic of the American "Bookman," and of the critic of the "British Weekly." This, I hold, is not legitimate criticism.

It is not too much to say that the property of authors and of publishers comes in this way to be at the mercy of a very small clique of men. To revert to the instance already given, it is obvious that four or five such critics would cover the whole critical Press of London, and no beginner could gain a hearing without their sanction. I hold that such a state of things is intolerable.

AFTER the annual meeting of the Imperial Institute, little knots of Fellows paused in the corridors to discuss the new order of things, and there were anxious inquiries by some gentlemen who were not acquainted with details as to what would really be done with them if the London University took possession of its quarters. We learn unofficially that the scheme is this: An entire wing of the building would, under the new regime, be exclusively reserved for the Fellows, preserving their privacy, while the rest of the premises would be about equally divided between the University quarters and those necessary for the conduct of the commercial, scientific, Colonial, and Indian sections of the Institute.

CROMWELL AS A SOLDIER.

THIS is the tittle of another volume of the excellent Military Text-books edited by Captain W. James and entitled the Wolseley Series. The aim of the book is to give a succinct account of Cromwell's life as a soldier, pointing out how his genius taught him to reject the pedantic rules of war in vogue at the time and how, under his guidance, a crude, untrained militia developed, in a few years, into the most perfect regular army of that period. The son of a country gentleman of moderate estate, Cromwell appears to have had no military training. It is not known whether he was even a member of any local trained band, but when the time came his marvellous military genius asserted itself, and the peaceful country squire, practically learning the art of war in the field, became a consummate tactician, a reorganizer of armies, and stands out, as the author says, as the first great exponent of the modern art of war.

In the opening campaign between the two armies the opposing forces were raw, untried troops, and neither side was capable of winning a decisive victory. The army of the Parliament was especially weak in cavalry, and Cromwell, noting this defect, soon after obtained permission to raise a regiment, who subsequently were known as "Ironsides," the renowned, stern, God-fearing, sober men, who carried their Bibles in the same holsters as their pistols. At the decisive victory of Marston Moor, these steel-clad horsemen, led by Cromwell himself, were the first to crash into the Royalist ranks. Cromwell, as a General, was the first man to see that the ancient method of conducting war, as practised by Continental Generals commanding mercenary troops, was inapplicable to a civil struggle, in which the soldiers in the ranks were citizens on whose labour in their trades the welfare of the country depended. It was necessary to strike, and to strike promptly and decisively.

Politicians may differ as to the polity he, as Protector, developed. Soldiers can have nothing but praise for the military organization which he introduced. The army he created was far beyond those of his day in organization, tactics, discipline, and especially in the class from which its ranks were recruited. In this respect it was superior to the British army at any subsequent period. Never since have farmers, tradesmen, and artisans pressed so eagerly into the ranks. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that never since then have Englishmen of that class felt compelled to take up arms in the defence of any cause which was more to them than life, but the army of to-day is, nevertheless, the direct descendant of Cromwell's new model army. Within three months of its creation, the New Model Army had defeated and dispersed both the Royalist armies in the field. To the King remained nothing but the garrisons in his castles, and scattered bodies of troops, principally those who had escaped from the field of battle. The forces of the King and of Parliament were no longer evenly matched. The King's troops, led by gallant but headstrong leaders, many of whom were jealous of the other, were shattered by the strong concentrated blows delivered by leaders who commanded men trained in habits of the strictest discipline.

The battle of Worcester was the last occasion on which Cromwell drew his sword. His career as a soldier lasted about nine years, and in that time he converted an ill-trained militia into the most perfect military force in Europe. His men were fanatics but their victories were won by organization and military training. This army left, as the author reminds us, an indelible mark on the military polity of our country.

What are the characteristics which have ever since marked the British soldier in the field? Devotion to duty and great coolness and steadiness amidst the tumult and horrors of battle. That spirit is Cromwell's teaching, the spirit of Marston, Naseby, and Dunbar. As he taught his troopers to keep control over themselves in the fiercest charge or in the flush of victory so ever since the English soldier has taught their men to go coolly and steadily forward in the face of danger and death. Cromwell was essentially, an Englishman, and fostered and developed the best qualities of his English soldiers. His system of fighting was adapted to the genius of the English nation, and has, therefore, lived in its army. It is the spirit he engendered that has carried, the British flag to the four corners of the world.

Chap. II, contains an interesting summary of the drill, tactics, dress, and equipment of the various arms, and the formations and orders of battle. This information is chiefly derived from Ward's "Animadversions of Warre," published in 1639.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

'WE WILL FIGHT YOU NO MORE.'

'YOU ARE TOO MANY, YOU ENGLISH.'

"We will fight you English no more."

The giant-like Swazi sat drawn on his haunches in the hut in the kraal of Lo'ot's Court. His dull, dark eyes were shot with an aspect of forced surprise; and his companions, standing near the door, uttered a "haugh" of assent.

"We will fight you English no more," the black continued. "There are too many of you. You swarm like the locusts flying across the kopje. You come around us, and we can see neither earth nor sky for your countless numbers. When we came to London we brought all your people had come to meet us when we got out of the station, there were so many. But we had there we but a small part of you. You are too many. We cannot subdue that. As we kill, and kill, and come, and come, and come, and there is no end to your coming."

He rose to his feet, his glistening black legs shining from under the thick overcoat he was wearing. "Tell me, his said, "how many days' walk it is across your city?"

"Our city is so great," one present tried to tell him, "that it holds many millions." But such a message was impossible to convey to him, for the Swazi tongue contains no numbers higher than hundreds.

"Tell him," I said, to my young interpreter, that if all the people in London stood in a line, they would stretch from here to his own land, all the way he has come."

The black listened, and at first shook his head. Then, as he sank again into a sitting posture, the dissent ceased. "I cannot argue," he said, "for I know it is true. You have many men, you have many soldiers. No man can resist you English. Your enemies come, one, two, three, four, and you stretch out your fists, and take them, and grip them, and the savage stretched out his own arms as he spoke, and brought them together, "you crush them, and then," with a sudden, dramatic pause, the man stopped, and gave his head a downward jerk. "There," pointing to the dust, "are your foes."

"You like, then, the English people, who come to see you here?"

I expected, naturally, a torrent of praise about the beauty of my countrywomen, and liberality of Englishmen, but I did not get it.

"No," snorted the Swazi, "they are mean, they give us no presents." They give us no presents," echoed the chorus of his countrymen in the background.

"But, tell me, do you not think the English ladies pretty, and their dresses beautiful?"

"Yes," drawled the savage, in tones of most perfect indifference, which would not have been excelled by the most blase loafer from St. James's. "They are pretty; their dresses have many colours." But his tone implied that he didn't think much of them, all the same.

"What do you think of London?"

It is too great for us to say in any words what we think of it. In our land we have great rocks, rocks which seem to have no end. Here you have huts which are like our great rocks, but they are so vast that there is no end to them. We saw one great kraal, with a bend" (he meant Regent-street, as seen from Piccadilly circus). "A mighty tribe must live in it. And your huts go up and up and up till they touch the sky. There is no end to your city, for it goes up and up, and down and down, deep down."

"Have you been down the Chute?"

This question electrified the Swazies. Their faces turned to a sluggish grin, and they made quick motions with their hands, showing the rapid motion down, the jump at the end, and the final quiet floating. "Ssh Ssh Pph! Ooh!" they cried. "Ah, it was a great fall!"

"Did you feel frightened?"

Their reply was diplomatic. "You go so quick, you do not know if you feel frightened, till, pph, you jump up, and you are down in the water. You can not think if you are frightened, and you cannot jump out, because you go along so fast."

"You like the English better than the Dutch?"

"Yes, yes," they replied. "The Dutchman gives us nothing, the Englishman sometimes, when he is rich Englishman, gives us two, three pounds."

This hint was too plain to be resisted, so I felt for some small silver, and gave each a trifle. They carefully put the money away in safe places, and then, with broad smiles, assured me that I was a great Englishman. I never got so much flattery at such small cost before in my life.

My interpreter looked up. "They say they will always look for you after now to come among them." For your aborigine is a real materialist so far as appraising values goes, and he judges most things and people from a mercenary plain. A word as to my interpreter. He was even more interesting than the natives. A grave, big-headed, white lad of twelve, he is as familiar with native customs as any man in London. He is a son of John Tengo Jabavu, well-known South African pioneer, and a god-son of Umbandine, King of Swazieland. He was brought up amidst the natives, and could speak Kaffir before he knew English. He is a master of native linguist, and the authorities tell me that he can keep his mind in order better than any of the grown-up overseers.

A REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE.

THE chief topic of conversation at Lady De la Rue's concert the other night was the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Maurice Farkos who was to have sung Otello, but on hour before the guests began to arrive, Lady De la Rue received a telegram from Mr. Farkos's agents saying that he had disappeared in Constantinople, and that no one had heard from him for over three weeks. It appears that Mr. Farkos went to Cairo the first week in January, after having been guaranteed a large sum of money to sing at various At Homes during the season, from thence he proceeded to Smyrna to stay with his father, this visit being concluded, he went to Constantinople *en route* for England, and since then no one has heard anything about him. It is all the more singular as he was devoted to his father, and invariably wrote everyday to him. Great anxiety is felt by all his friends, as he was very popular, not only in Society, but in the dramatic world.

THE fame of music-hall celebrities does not appear to reach the Judges. It was stated in the action of Macdermott v. the Manchester Palace of Varieties, that Little Tich was engaged at a salary of about £100 a week. "Little what?" asked Mr. Justice Grantham. "Tich, my lord," murmured Mr. Marshall Hall. "Trick?" asked the Judge, with a puzzled look. And then, finally, "Oh, I see, Tick!?" But it was explained at last, says a "Star" reporter, and the Judge was convinced that "Mr. Tich" was quite an eminent gentleman in his particular profession.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AT a recent marriage one end of the drawing-room was made into a bower of palms and white roses, and there the bridal pair stood during the ceremony.

A curious profession for a woman is that of dinner-taster. She is a product of Parisian refinement, and spends a portion of each day visiting houses and tasting dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements, and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. The duties are pleasant and the compensation ample.

A correspondent of a London newspaper writes protesting against the oft-repeated story to the effect that to see the best dressed and prettiest woman one must go to Paris. He declares that the pretty and well-dressed women whom one does see in Paris are nearly always English or Americans, and that for every one you see in the French capital you see half a hundred in the English.

It has pretty well come to pass now that a man has to think twice before he answers the question: "Which is the superior sex?" If physical culture among girls goes on and city men keep on living indoors, it is easy to see which will be the superior sex in a generation or two. According to an article recently published in the Baltimore "Sun," men from the cities are smaller, lighter, and shorter than the men of a few generations ago. One reason given for the decrease is said to be the sedentary life led, as a rule, by city men.

Hostesses of house parties often omit from their lists of guests people who have only themselves to blame. There is the guest who does not do her hostess the courtesy to carry a suitable wardrobe and is always the blot on every festivity by being ill dressed. There is the ill-natured guest usually a woman who says disagreeable things about every body behind their backs. There is the guest, this time a man, who cannot trust himself and the champagne together. There is the guest who says: "I thought you wouldn't mind, so I brought——with me." This latter imposition is not confined to house parties.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who had completed her seventy-ninth year is now an invalid, but her interest in nursing work all over the world is still unabated. Her chief interest has however, naturally been concentrated on the training home called after her name at St. Thomas. The sanitary improvement of Indian villages is another subject which is always uppermost in her mind. At present she is living in Park Lane. She passes most of her time in bed, but she has arranged to have her books placed conveniently near her, and visitors can at once see, by glancing at a huge pile of nursing reports, where her heart is.

If you want your house-plants, palms, &c., to look nice throughout the summer, this is the time to give them special attention. Soak the pots for fifteen minutes in barely tepid water, letting the water come well up over the soil and barky stems. Cut away carefully all dead leaves, and hathe the foliage once a week with a sponge using milk and water for palms and water for ferns. After the first soaking, sprinkle half a teaspoonful of a good fertiliser on the soil, and over that put a layer of sand. Water the plants every alternate day but see that no water stands in the saucer or art flower pot; if water is allowed to stand there it is death to the plant, as it rots away the roots.

Nothing is more necessary to the general appearance of long skirts, than the correct handling of their length, to keep them clear from the pavement, and yet not to overdo the lifting. Some women seize their skirts a short distance below the waist, hold them up carelessly, and continue their way, utterly oblivious of what others may think of their awkward appearance. Many nip the skirt as one side, losing sight of the fact that the hand on other side are dragging in the mud. Some again only lift the skirt when a particular dirty spot demands the trouble, and, for the most part, let it drag along and carry an accumulation of dirt that may very probably repay them with some infectious disease. The proper way is for the individual woman to study, by means of a glass, the pretty ways and the requirements of her own build. She must then make a retirement to the pavilion necessitates; but upon that point he adds, "If I were not able to field from a quarter to three till half-past six, I should begin to suspect my strength," which is as good as saying that men who cannot do without a tea interval at matches are not physically fit for county cricket at all. Certainly there are very few practical cricketers who will be disposed to cavil at Lord Hawke's view of the matter.

Complaints are being raised in the United States of the effect of cycling upon servant girls. "The cycle has put but a premium on female servants," said the proprietor of a registry office, "for now it is more difficult to get a good maidservant than it ever was before. People who come here to engage servants are particular in stating that they will pay high wages to a girl who does not ride a cycle. Like their sisters in other stations in life, the servant-girls have taken to wheeling, and in doing so neglect their household duties. Nowadays some of them even refuse to take situations where they are forbidden to go out wheeling. On the other hand, the women who want servants don't want cycling servants. They say that the servants who ride bicycles are anxious to get out that they do their work too quickly, and hence badly; they dash away on their machines and stay out until one o'clock in the morning. The result is that the girl is late in getting breakfast and clumsy in waiting at the table.

Look at the long, slim, tightly-clad figures of the fashionable women in the Park, the outline shorn of every scrap of unnecessary drapery. It seems difficult to believe that only two years ago the distended sleeves measured some three-quarters of a yard across. Now every scrap of superfluity is as sternly pared away, as though the wearer had experienced the "wire jacket" Chinese torture so graphically described by James Payn in "By Proxy." There is one exception, however, and rather a peculiar one. The padding has completely vanished from the sleeves, only to lodge itself, in a lesser degree, below the waist at the back, and sometimes at the sides as well. A species of cushion or crinolette is now adopted, the effect of which is the exact reverse of graceful. More particularly is this so when the whole outline of the artificial excrescence can be clearly traced, owing to a certain jumpiness that characterises the article when the wearer moves. This outright bustle appears to be the fashionable way of walking were less emphatic, less staccato, and more approximated to the gliding motion once considered charming. Over long skirts have completely altered the movements in pedestrianism of those who rush into the van of every mode. The risk of tripping over a skirt that is about an inch and a half too long induces a deliberate gait, and that, as it is raised, bearing outwards the hem of the dress. This policeman-like cadence of the footfall may be well adopted to the long skirt, but it makes for neither grace nor lightness. Rather elephantine is the footstep of the tall girl of to-day.

A Paris race coat in automobile (putty coloured) cloth is so arranged as to give an inward direction to the garment behind the neck. The whole outline of the garment is sewn with three rows of machine stitching, in the same putty tint as the cloth. The little epaulette is stitched in the same fashion; the collar, revers, and cuffs are finished with strapping of the cloth. A hat with it is in black and white straw of the lightest make, looking almost like silk braid. An immense sulphur-coloured rose, with nigrette of green leaves, is the only trimming. These race coats are usually toned with very bright colours, such as violet, pink, geranium red, nasturtium, or orange. White satin is preferred by those who can afford so very delicate and perishable a colour.

The revival of tatting as a trimming will recall to many by-gone days, when the little shuttle with its burden of fine cotton was held in dainty fingers, put through the necessary evolutions, and called "work" by the manipulator. Work, indeed! Little dreamed some of the lotus-eating "workers" how much of real toil lay before them in the future, and what a world of different meaning they would, some day, attach to the word "work." On some of the newest Paris and London frocks tatting is used as a beading for the innumerable frills of silk or chiffon, lace or silk muslin, that now adorn the bodice fashionable. The amount of needlework in the dresses is greater than ever. Sometimes the whole skirt is garnished with wavy lines of lace insertion, from under which the dress material is cut away. On the bodice there may be yards upon yards of the tiniest gaugings and the narrowest tucks that can be picked up by even the most skilful and practised of human fingers. Very often the whole effect of these laborious trimmings is lost by overdoing them. The vice of over-elaboration is apparent on half the gowns one sees. On an evening bodice, for instance, with its very limited surface for decoration, there will be lace insertions up the back, embroidery upon the half-loose fronts, close gaugings upon the little vest between, ruchings edging the frills and very likely rows upon rows of sequins, overlaid like the scales of a fish, upon the belt.

A visiting dress of grey Irish poplin is cut out in scallops round the overskirt, and machine-stitched round all the outlines. The underskirt is trimmed with crossway bands of grey satin, and the yoke is grey satin, covered with Irish lace. The hat is in ecru straw trimmed with natural ostrich feathers, narrow band of black velvet, and roses, wide strings of white tulle completing it.

The long underskirt is now one of the features of fashionable dress, as seen in the Park, and a very objectionable one. It is extremely awkward to hold up, and consequently is allowed to trail upon the ground. A cloud of dust is the least important among the results. About the others a polite reticence is best.

THAT great Caliph Haroun al Raschid believed in making his law courts cheerful, and picked his Cadis for their ability to temper justice with humour. Had he lived in Haroun's time Mr. Cluer would certainly have been amongst the monarch's favourites. Gravely, yet with a twinkle in his eye, he gives utterance to pithy little sayings that amuse all comers to his court. Last week at Worship Street Police Court he was in great form. He asked a boy who pleaded that he did not know, playing tip-cat in the street was not allowed, "Do you never read the newspapers?" "No," said the boy, "I never see them." "Really, you are as well off as the Bishop of London," was the dry response, *apropos* of his grace's recent statement during the ritualistic discussion. To a Polish Jew who used a boy for breaking a window and doing damage to some sweets which he estimated at two pounds, Mr. Cluer remarked: "You can easily spend two pounds in sweets at Buszard's in Oxford Street, but not in Spitalfields." He then assessed the damage at sixpence. Then came the turn of a betting man, who pleaded that his offence was committed in the county, but he was captured in the City, therefore the court had no jurisdiction. "Dear me" said Mr. Cluer, with a chuckle, "the law may be an ass, but not ass enough to make distinctions as foolish as that." And the laugh was followed by the fine.

THE COMING OF CRICKET.

MR. A. B. LONGSTAFF, M.A., in the "E writes:—The season of 1899 promises to be an exc one. The Australians are with us, and every cri of the Old Country is anxious to see certai covered with victorious scores. It is, of course, a very that the representative eleven of England and Australia cannot meet on neutral ground. There is, and always must be, a vast difference between the game as it is played at home, and the game as it is played in the colonies. One of the most popular of professionals who have ever visited Australia said, after the last tour of the British team:—"You Australians are too good for us on Australian wickets. We will have to wait for our chance when we get you on our own turf. There is a great difference between English and Australian wickets. Our fellows, try how they may, cannot turn the ball as your bowlers can. When we are on our own English wickets it doesn't require any special finger work to make the ball do anything, but on the wonderful pitches you give us here we find that when we are bowling at any pace we can't turn the ball at all. But your bowlers, who are used all their lives to these wickets, have learnt the art of making the ball break. Australian batting is very strong just now—you have such a lot of men who can make runs." We may be inclined to question Briggs' sweeping admission as to the relative merits of Colonial and visiting teams on Australian wickets—since the last eleven did not play up to their reputations—but we heartily endorse the rest of his comparison. The Australian team of 1899 is regarded as the strongest combination which has yet represented the "Cornstalks." Here is the full list:—S. E. Gregory (New South Wales), J. J. Kelly (New South Wales), M. A. Noble (New South Wales), F. A. Iredale (New South Wales), W. J. Howell (New South Wales), V. T. Trumper (New South Wales), J. Worrall (Victoria), H. Trumble (Victoria), C. M'Leod (Victoria), F. Laver (Victoria), A. E. Johns (Victoria), J. Darling (South Australia), C. Hill (South Australia), and E. Jones (South Australia) Thus New South Wales furnishes six players, Victoria five, and South Australia three. Of the fourteen-nine have visited us with previous combinations, though a period of a dozen years has elapsed since Worrall formed one of the party under the command of Percy M'Donnell. At that time he met with moderate success, but he has since fully asserted his right to be regarded as in the first flight of Australian batsmen, and despite the fact that he has only taken part in one of the five test matches against Mr. Stoddart's team, he has averaged in inter-colonial fixtures of the last two seasons 39·16 and

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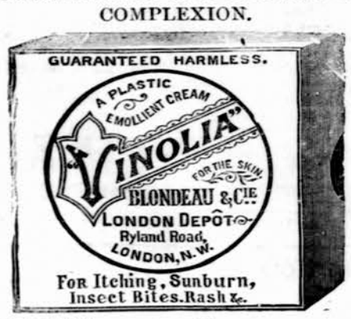

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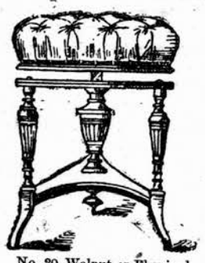

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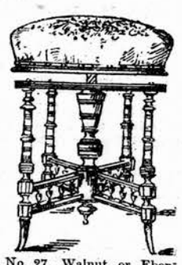

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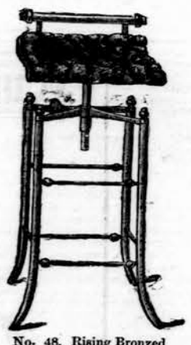

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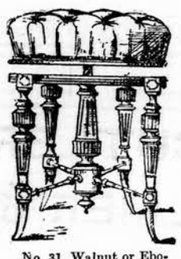

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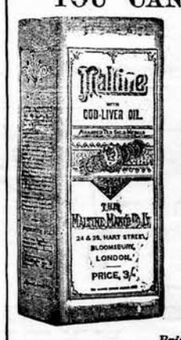

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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DR. R. O. CROFT.
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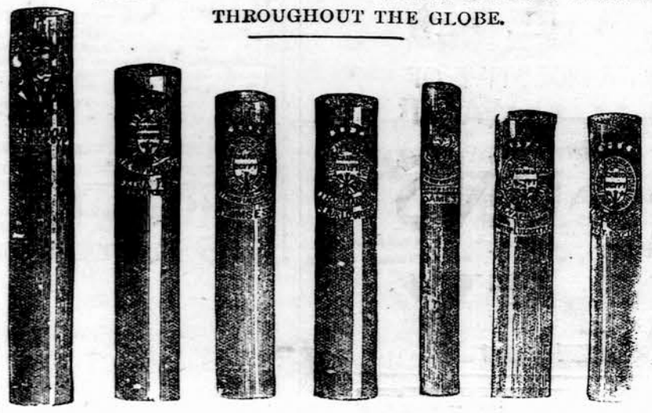

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